INSURANCE.

We all want self-Government and that too quickly,

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1008.

VOL. XVII NO. 218-- BOMBAY SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 14 1929 ONE ANNA

INSURANCE.

Swaraj must begin at once by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

JATIN LAYS DOWN LIFE AT ALTAR OF MOTHERLAND

Glorious Martydom Crowns a Youthful Career of Service & Sacrifice

A VICTIM OF BUREAUCRATIC CALLOUSNESS

63 Days Without Food!

END OF A BRAVE FIGHT TO VINDICATE POLITICALS' RIGHTS

Lahore, September 13.

It is reported that Jatindranath Das breathed his last at five minutes past one to-day.—Free Press.

Jatin Das went on hunger-strike on July 13, insympauhy with the demands put forward by Bhagat Singh and Bhatkeshwar Dutt, co-accused in the Conspiracy case for better treatment to political prisoners.

THOUSANDS FOLLOW MARTYRED YOUTH'S BIER

Nation - Wide Mourning

JATINDRANATH DAS DEAD.

—:o:—

LAHORE, Sept. 13.

Jatindranath Das, one of the accused in the Lahore Conspiracy Case, died this afternoon in the Borstal Jail after having been on hunger-strike for sixty-one days. The Government have asked his brother, Mr. Kiranchandra Das to take charge of the dead body. Arrangements are being made to take the dead body in procession and it is understood that the authorities will not object to this. The body will be tagen to Calcutta by the Howrah Express to-morrow morning.—A.P.

THE LAST THRILL OF LIFE EBBING OUT

LAHORE, Sept. 13.

The condition of Jatindranath Das since last night is reported to be very critical. Anxiety is heightened by the fact that Sjt. Kiron Das who usually comes out of the Jail Hospital every day at about 1 in the morning had not returned till 12 noon to-day.

Enquiries made at the time of wiring, elicited the reply that Jatindranath Das's condition is grave and Sjt. Kiron Das is nursing his brother. It is also reported that Medical Officers along with other responsible Officers of the Jail are in the Hospital by Jatin's side.

The Defence Committee having communicated by telephone with a certain official was informed that Jatin is lying unconscious.—Free Press.

JATIN'S BODY HANDED OVER TO HIS BROTHER.

—:o:—

LAHORE, Sept. 13.

At 4-30 p.m. to-day the body of Jatindranath Das was handed over at the Borstal Jail gate by the City Magistrate to Sjt. Kiron Das, brother of the deceased.

Dr. Gopichand, Messrs. Mangal Singh, Sardul Singh Caveseer, received it amidst loud shouts. After it was photographed all the prominent people present there gave a lift to the bier and a procession was formed which began winding its course through the route already selected.

LAHORE IN MOURNING

—:o:—

LAHORE, Sept. 13.

To-day, on the 63rd day of his hunger strike, Jatindra Nath Das expired at five minutes past one in the afternoon. The news spread throughout the City like wild fire and all business came to a standstill in an instant. Shops were closed down within a few minutes. The Volunteers Camp at Nawakot was closed on receipt of the news and the flag was hoisted at half mast. The whole City seemed to be pouring at the jail gate.

ROUTE OF PROCESSION.

The Defence Committee met at Sardar Sardul Singh's place to decide upon the route of the procession and make other arrangements. It was finally decided that the procession will start from the gate of the Borstal Institute and will pass along Multan Road, crossing the Mal near the Commercial Building. It will parade Anarkali and will enter the City through the Lohari Gate, halting before the temple of Goddess Kali in Hiramandi and will come out through the Delhi Gate.

CONVEYANCE TO CALCUTTA.

The body will be conveyed to Calcutta in an air-tight wooden box by the Howrah express to-morrow morning at 6.40 as it is apprehended that the procession will not end before 9 p.m. to-day after which there is no other train for Calcutta.—Free Press.

THOUSANDS FOLLOW THE BIER

—:o:—

FLOWERS & GARLANDS SHOWERED ON WAY

People started gathering outside the Borstal Jail gate but the authorities did not allow more than about a dozen gentlemen and ladies in the jail compound. Mr. Kiranchandra Das, brother of the deceased, was the only person permitted inside the jail.

Dr. Gopichand and Lala Dunichand drew the attention of Mr. Nathuram, City Magistrate, to the fact that the District Magistrate's promise to allow six persons inside the jail was not being kept. As their complaint did not have the desired effect all those in the jail compound walked out as a protest.

LONG LIVE REVOLUTION.

At about 4-30 p.m. the dead body of Das was brought out on a wooden bier shouldered by his brother and jail menials and was placed on the road-side amidst shouts of "Long Live Revolution" "Long Live Das". Das's eyes were sunken deep in sockets, his cheekbone protruded out and his face was ghastly and pale. The bier was decorated with flowers and garlands and it was carried in a procession which consisted of Congress volunteers, followed in order by young men, ladies leaders bier and crown. The procession marched on raising Revolutionary cries and songs. The latter included the song: "Desire for martyrdom is great in our heart".

THOUSANDS FOLLOW THE BIER

The procession swelled as it proceeded and the mourners showered petals on the bier. When it reached the outskirts of the city it numbered roughly two thousand. It halted for a few seconds when it reached the Bengali quarters to give a better view of the deceased to the people in the crowded balconies.

There was no special police arrangements but it is understood that sufficient police were kept in readiness in police stations in case of trouble.

When the crowd entered Anarkali, the principal Indian business quarter, it was at least five thousand strong.

The student community was conspicuously absent owing to summer vacations for schools and colleges.

At 6 o'clock the procession was marching inside the city.—A. P.

A MILE-LONG PROCESSION.

LAHORE, Sept. 13.

It was a huge procession about a mile-long which carried the bier of Das through the city. The procession was a most peaceful one. Volunteers and the public by themselves managed it all throughout, the police being conspicuous by their absence. The whole procession which entered the City through the Lahori Gate took more than three hours to come out by the Delhi Gate.

HARTAL IN THE CITY.

Ladies crowded the balconies and there was not the least available place which was not occupied. Every body was bare-headed and majority barefooted. The whole city observed a complete and voluntary hartal. And it seemed gloom was cast over the whole habitation.

Photos of Dutt and Bhagat Singh were exhibited in many prominent places in the city. All, irrespective of caste or creed joined the procession and vied with one another in showing their respect to the deceased soul.

CARRIED SHOULDER HIGH.

Kiron Chandra Das, brother of the

(Continued on page 9.)

Victim of Imperialist 'Izzat'

Jatindra Nath Das whose death in the Borstal Jail after about 63 days' Hunger Strike took place on Friday.

YOUTHFUL LIFE CROWDED WITH HEROIC DEEDS

—:o:—

Sjt. Jatindra Nath Das, son of Sjt. Bankim Behary Das and a grandson of the late Mr. Mahendra Nath Das, a Munsif of Bengal, was born in the year 1904. At an early age he lost his grandfather and grandmother.

JATIN JOINS CONGRESS.

He was a student of the Mitra Institution, Bhawanipur, Calcutta and passed the Matriculation Examination in the year 1920. During the Non-Cooperation days of 1921, he left college and joined the South Calcutta Congress Committee as an active worker. At the time of the great flood in West Bengal in 1921, he with others went to the flooded area and did his best to remove the acute distress among the flood-striken people. Immediately on his return from that work he was arrested for civil disobedience, but was released after 4 days. His father is said to have stood in his way of undertaking national work, and owing to the difference of opinion between them on this matter, he left home to dedicate himself to the service of his country.

ARRESTED AGAIN.

Towards the end of 1921, young Jatindranath was again arrested for Civil Disobedience and was sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment. On his return from jail, he again threw himself heart and soul into the service of his motherland. His activities in this direction brought him again into conflict with the authorities and was again arrested in 1922, this time for picketing in Burra Bazar, Calcutta, along with six others and was sentenced to three months' simple imprisonment. He was kept this time in the Hooghly Jail, where he is reported to have suffered a good deal, and came back from jail at the end of three months as a mere skeleton, and was confined to bed for about a month and a half, after which he got reconciled with his father who recalled him home.

SOCIAL SERVICE.

In 1922, he joined Ashutosh College, Calcutta, to continue his studies. After his College hours this young ardent patriot might be seen day after day taking part in one activity or other connected with the uplift of India. In 1924, he was elected as the Assistant Secretary of the South Calcutta District Congress Committee where he carried out the duties of his office with vigour and enthusiasm. In the same year through his untiring efforts the South Calcutta Tarun Samity was founded. The aim of this Samity was to help poor widows, disabled men and any others deserving help, in all possible ways. The workers of this Samity used to collect alms from house to house in South Calcutta every Sunday. There was a library and arrangements were made for games and physical training.

AS "ORDINANCE" PRISONER.

In 1925, he was again elected Assistant Secretary of the South Calcutta District Congress Committee and also of the South Calcutta Tarun Samity. He was thus putting forth his best energies in the cause of national uplift, when on November 5th of that year he was arrested from his house at South Calcutta at dead of night under the "Bengal Ordinance". He was at first kept in the Presidency Jail, Calcutta, and later on he was transferred to Midnapur Central Jail where during the hot days of May he got sunstroke and was on the point of death, but owing to the timely assistance rendered by his friends he was saved. Owing to this incident, he was brought back to Calcutta Central Jail for treatment, but was subsequently transferred to the Dacca Central Jail, even before he completely recovered from his illness. This transfer took place after the murder of the Special Superintendent of Police C.I.D., Calcutta, in Jail. His

(Continued on page 9.)

Assembly and Jatin Das' Death

—:o:—

ADJOURNMENT MOTION TABLED

SIMLA, Sept. 13.

The news of Jatindra Das's death was known throughout official and non-official circles by halfpast three and there is considerable speculation as to the business in the Legislative Assembly to-morrow. At the time of writing there is a talk in party circles of a motion of adjournment as well as of the adjournment of the House for the day as a mark of respect to the memory of Jatindra Das.

TEXT OF THE MOTION.

The adjournment motion to be moved by Pandit Motilal Nehru in the Assembly to-morrow will relate to "the situation arising out of the action and the policy of Government regarding the treatment of accused under trial in the Lahore Conspiracy Case which has already resulted in the death of Jatindranath Das and is endangering the lives of other hunger-strikers in the said case". This motion has the support of the Congress and the Nationalist Parties. It is understood Mr. Jinnah also will support it.—A. P.

Pt. Motilal Pays Tribute to Jatin

SIMLA, Sept. 13.

The Congress Party leader, Pandit Motilal Nehru, has issued an emergent whip, advising members of the Party not to attend Lady Schuster's garden party this afternoon. The Whip says: "The attendance of the members of the Party at Lady Schuster's garden party this afternoon was permitted on her assurance that it was not an official function and was being held in order to enable her to meet her friends of the Assembly before her approaching departure for England.

TRIBUTE TO JATIN DAS.

News has just been received that Jatin Das, one of the hunger-strikers of the Lahore case, died at one p.m. He has bravely laid down his life for what he believed to be the cause of the country. As a mark of respect for the memory of that great soul, I direct that no member of the Congress Party shall attend Lady Schuster's party this afternoon. I am writing to Lady Schuster on behalf of the Party and members need not take the trouble to write separately."

It is understood that other parties are issuing whips in connection with the situation expected to arise in the Assembly tomorrow, enjoining members to be present in their seats until the business is concluded.—A. P.

CAN'T CURE SOUL OF A HERO.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA MAYOR'S TRIBUTE.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 13.

"To-day, the unknown Jatindranath becomes a great hero for all Bengalees, for all Indians to worship and the cause for which he gave his life is certainly going to triumph although for the present the government think and think wrongly they have won" said Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, Mayor adjourning the Corporation meeting this evening as a mark of respect to Das's memory.

The Mayor continued: "Das was arrested in Calcutta a little over two months ago and was taken to Punjab on a charge which was in all conscience a very serious one.

Now that he is gone, it is possible for me and those who had known him well to say that he was perfectly innocent of the charges brought against him by the Government. Whatever opinions the people might have with regard to the charges, there cannot be but one opinion, amongst Indians and particularly of people of Bengal, that Jatindranath Das the unknown hero was fighting for a cause which had nothing to do with offences he was charged with. He was fighting for better treatment of political prisoners, a cause for which in other parts of the world people in the past have fought and died.

CAN'T CURB SOUL OF A HERO.

In all civilised countries political prisoners do take upon themselves the right to vindicate their position even when they are imprisoned by the Government against which they act. The same thing happened with regard to MacSwiney and it will be the same with regard to Jatindranath Das. It would be well if the young men of the country would follow in his foot-steps and show to the world as other greatmen have shown in the past that however much the government of the country might imprison our body, our soul is beyond control of the foreign government."

A condolence motion expressing sorrow and sending condolence to the bereaved family was adopted, the whole house standing in silence. --Free Press.

I AM PROUD OF HIM

Professor's Tribute to Jatin Das

CALCUTTA, Sept. 12.

A largely attended meeting was held at Albert Hall this evening under the auspices of the All-Bngal Youth Association when strong speeches were made criticising the policy of the Government with regard to what was described as differential treatment to prisoners in jails which had led to political prisoners resorting to hunger strike. An appeal was made to youths of the country to be inspired by the patriotism and self-sacrifice of men like Jatindranath Sen.

Professor Nripendrachandra Banerjee now undergoing trial on a charge of sedition said Jatin Das was a student of the Bangabasi College of which the speaker was a Professor and he was proud to have such a student. Charka and Council programme would not do, he said. Neither would Mahatma Gandhi's non-violent creed be of any avail. They would have to free their country in the same way as Lenin and Kemal Pasha had done.—A. P.

HOW CALCUTTA RECEIVED THE NEWS

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Sept. 13.

The news of the death of Jatindranath Das spread like wild fire throughout the City. The "Liberty" "Anandabazar Patrika," and the "Basumati" papers brought out special issues.

The Bengal Provincial Congress Committee is organising a demonstration and has telephoned the news to Sjt. Subhas Bose who is at Jamshedpur whence he is returning tomorrow.

Mr. J. M Sen Gupta and other Congress leaders while expressing sorrow paid eloquent tribute to Mr. Das's patriotism and termed his death as a monumental sacrifice which will inspire the country and give a fresh impetus to nationalistic movement.—Free Press.

NATIONAL FLAG AT HALF-MAST.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Sept. 13.

The Corporation, the Hindu Sabha and other institutions were closed on receipt of news of Das's death and the national flag was hoisted at half-mast over all Congress buildings.—Free Press.

HUGE PROCESSION IN CALCUTTA.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Sept. 13.

Under the auspices of the North Calcutta Congress Committee a huge procession paraded the streets this evening led by Messrs. J. M. Sen Gupta, J. C. Gupta, and Suresh Majumder terminating at Shraddhanand Park where Mr. Majumdar exhorted the audience to follow the example of Das.—Free Press.

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Guaranteed for two years.
Original Price Rs.12. HALF PRICE Rs.6
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It has now been arranged to distribute about 50,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write it at once, per V. P. P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission, to:—
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AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

New York, Sept. 12.

The New York cotton market opened steady and improved on higher Liverpool quotations. At the advance Southern Hedge selling depressed prices but the market again advanced on short covering and closed at a rise of 2 to 8 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 5 points. The New Orleans market was quiet and closed irregular at a decline of 1 point to a rise of 1 point.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co. cable from Liverpool as under:—

Hedge selling. Spinners buying only sparingly.

New York:—(1) Cotton: pressure continued, but market shows better resistance. Technical position has improved, and the market seems to be at a turning point and may at any time commence tending upward. Cottongoods market, yarn market, very steady. Fair demand."

(2) See no reason for any sustained improvement. Support poor.

(3) May have natural rally. Course uncertain. Expect trading market some time.

(4) Cotton governs persistent sellers. Crop movement likely heavy near future.

From Liverpool:—

(1) Weather continues favourable. Advise selling rallies.

(2) Market steady at the decline no outside support. Difficult to absorb increasing hedges.

(3) Effect of improvement weather, crop conditions discounted. So far deterioration slight. Picking progressing rapidly.

(4) Our American reports rather disappointing. Textile trade conditions normal.

(5) Europe spinners expect lower prices. Exports from America poor. Expect increasing stocks will discourage buying.

WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT.

Memphis, Sept. 12, 8-30 p.m. Slightly warmer. Heavy rains Louisiana. Light rains Texas Gulf Coast. U. S. Government daily forecast states entire Cotton Belt partly cloudy. Rain expected Central Belt.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept. 12.

October	18.65+.02
December	18.94+.02
January	18.93+.05
March	18.16+.04
May	19.35+.08
Middling Spot	18.80+.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Sept. 12.

October	18.49+.01
December	18.79—.01
Middling Spot	18.39

NEW YORK.

New York, Sept. 12

New York 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):

October	18.90
January	18.97
March	19.17

New York, 11-45 a.m.:—

October	18.93
January	18.99
March	19.22

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Sept. 12.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	42,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	11,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 12.

	Opening	Closing
September		9.92—.11
October	9.90	9.92—.11
November		9.89—.11
December		9.96—.10
January	9.95	9.97—.09
February		9.99—.09
March	10.01	10.05—.08
April		10.05—.08
May	10.07	10.09—.07
June		10.08—.07
July	10.04	10.07—.07
August		10.01—.07
September		9.96—.06
Middling Spot		10.27—.05

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Sept. 12.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	8,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	nil

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 12.

Scinde Fully Good	6.25
Scinde Fine	6.50
Scinde Superfine	6.75
Bengal Good	6.00
Bengal Fully Good	6.25
Bengal Fine	6.50
Oomra Good	7.15
Oomra Fully Good	7.45
Oomra Fine	7.75
Broach Fully Good	8.35
Broach Fine	8.60
Broach Superfine	8.85

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 12.

October	16.68—.12
November	16.68—.12
January	16.77—.13
March	16.92—.13
May	17.13—.09
July	17.20—.09
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot	17.50

LONDON SILVER

London, Sept. 12.

Silver: Market is quietly steady

Spot	23-7/8
Forward	23-15/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Sept. 12.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £4-4-11½.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Sept. 12.

Interest Day to Day Loans 4-1/8 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 4-1/2 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 months 5-1/2 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months 6-1/8 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 6 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 6-5/8 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Sept. 12.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.36-7/8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	10.09-1/2
T.T. Brussels on London	34.87
T.T. Madrid on London	closed
T.T. Milan on London	92.70
T.T. Berne on London	25.17
T.T. Paris on London	123.93
T.T. London on Prague	163.77

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Sept. 12.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton:—
Dec/Jan. s'ment sellers £9-0-0.

Castorseed, Bombay, ton:—
Sept/Oct. s'ment paid £17-12-6.

Rapeseed. Toria, ton:—
Oct./Nov. s'ment buyers £20-0-0.

LINSEED.

London, Sept. 12.

Linseed, Calcutta, tons:—
Sept./Oct. s'ment sellers £24-0-0.

Linseed, Calcutta, tons:—
Oct./Nov. s'ment quoted £24-0-0.

Linseed, La Plata c.i.f. ton:—
Sept./Oct. shipment Hull sellers £24-10-0.

Linseed, Bombay, ton:—
Sept./Oct. s'ment sellers £24-10-0

LINSEED OIL.

London, Sept. 12.

Linseed Oil, naked London cwt: Oct./Dec. delivery paid 43/6.

Linseed Oil, naked London cwt: Jan./Apl. delivery sellers 43/9.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET

New York, Sept. 12.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot 15-3/4.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 12.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Cargoes: Sept. shipment sellers 46/6.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Cargoes: Sept./Oct. shipment sellers 45/9.

Wheat South Australian, Parcels: Sept./Oct. shipment sellers 48/6.

Wheat Choice White, Karachi, Parcels: Sept./Oct. shipment nominal and value 49/-.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 12.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25 C & F Calcutta:
Oct./Dec. per cwt. 12/5-1/4.
Jan./Mar. per cwt. 12/8-1/4.
C and F Bombay:—
Oct./Dec. per cwt. 12/6-1/2
C and F Karachi:—
Oct/Dec. per cwt. 12/7.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Sept. 12.

	£
Chartered Bank of I. A & C.	19-7/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	129-1/2
National Bank	48-7/8
Eastern Bank	6-3/4
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	84-5/8
Conversion Loan	73
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c.	99
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	49-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	55-1/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	64-3/8
Consols	53-3/8
War Loan 5 p.c.	101-7/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	91-1/8

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

BOMBAY MARKETS REMAIN CLOSED.

Bombay, Sept. 13.

To-day all local Commercial Markets were closed on account of Khordadsal, a Parsi Holiday.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.

London, Sept. 12.

	£
Total Bullion	137,400,000
Public Deposits	14,000,000
Other Deposits	103,000,000
Government Securities	75,700,000
Other Securities	27,200,000
Notes and Coin	32,400,000
Notes in Circulation	365,000,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	27.72 p.c.

BANK OF FRANCE NOTE CIRCULATION.

Paris, Sept. 12.

The return of the Bank of France for the week ending September 11th gives the total note circulation at 65,781,000,000 francs, a decrease of 687,000,000 francs as compared with the previous week.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association 342, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.)

Bombay, Sept. 13.

	Per lb. Rs. As. Ps.
KHADI.	
Textile	0 12 0
Century	0 11 9
Jacob	0 11 6
Moon	0 12 0
LONG CLOTH. (full weight 34/40 In.)	
Century 91-1/2 92-1/2	0 15 10 1/2
Century 6404-8705	1 0 3
Fazul (Mahal)	1 0 6
Pahlad	0 15 6
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	0 15 9
Maneckji (Patangia)	0 15 3
Daud Sahib	0 15 3
Ganga Ghat	0 14 0
LONG CLOTH. (Light weight) No. 5202|5303.	Per lb.
Rachael Mill	1 0 9
David	1 0 6
Moon	1 0 6
Phoenix	1 0 6
Dinshaw (Gaumukh)	0 15 0
LONG CLOTH. X Quality.	
Swan Finlay	1 0 0
Gold Mohor	0 15 6
LONG CLOTH. Satin Calender 34-42 In.	Per lb.
Textile (Hand)	0 15 0
Spring (Merchant)	0 15 0
Century (Bugle)	0 15 3
Apollo (Pyala)	0 15 0
Tata Mil (Darji)	0 15 0
Sakuntla	0 15 3
Manekji (Kunda)	0 13 6
Pehlad (Siwala)	0 14 0
Rachael	0 15 0
Dinshaw Maharaja	0 13 6
Maher	0 15 3
Kachhwa	0 14 3
Moon	0 14 9
LEPAD.	
Spring	0 15 0
Textile	0 15 0
Century	0 15 0
DHOOTIES. 7 8 9 Yards.	Per lb.
Spring (Balance)	1 0 0
Jacob	1 1 0
Century	1 1 0
Moon Mill	1 1 0
3732 Moon	1 1 0
3842 Mayer	1 1 0
DHOOTIES. 10, Yards.	
Spring (balance)	1 0 0
Century	1 0 0
Jacob	1 0 0
Moon Mill	1 0 0
	Per Piece.
1386 Tata	2 15 0
GIN COLOURED.	
A 1515 Tulsidas	12 2 0
B 1515 Ratilal	13 13 0
MARKIN JAPAN.	
4488	13 6 0
8389	9 6 0
3810	10 8 0
Yards 120	20 4 0
9898	10 8 0
8015	9 4 0
9797	9 6 0
6300	10 8 0
44000 BLACK CHECK.	9 0 0
5800 Sholapur	9 0 0
SALITA.	
Century	9 15 8
Spring Merchant	0 15 3
Dukdi yards 12-13-14—	
Kanta	1 2 6
Phoenix	1 2 9
Framji	1 1 9

LONDON METALS.

London, Sept. 12.

	£
Copper Braziers	97-1/2
Yellow Metal	72
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	22-1/4
Corrugated Sheet, 24 gauge	13-1/2
Tin English Ingots	204-3/4

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CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your wants here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First twenty Words
AND
ONE ANNA

For each additional word

Terms :—CASH with order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. —Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—SPECIAL and DISTRICT AGENTS, throughout Bombay Presidency on liberal commission. Apply: CALCUTTA INSURANCE LTD., 15, Hare Street, Calcutta.

WANTED.—A competent BLOCK MAKER. Apply with qualifications to TIMES PRESS, Lahore.

A 32332

WANTED—RESPECTABLE AGENTS for selling shares of highly promising Jute Mills and Chemical Works concern on liberal commission. Apply to Managing Agents—THE DUCCA INDUSTRIAL MILLS, Ltd. 97 Clive Street Calcutta

A F

WANTED—a competent HINDU PRIVATE TUTOR and GUARDIAN by a well-to-do Merchant of up-country for training and looking after his sons wholetime. He must be a graduate (L. T. Preferred) strong in English, Mathematics and History and Conversant with outdoor games. Apply sharp stating terms with qualifications to No. 2351, Advertisement Department "Bombay Chronicle."

A R1873

WANTED—CANVASSERS: Influence with Dyers and Laundries Motor Car Companies, Presses, etc. required. Apply: DESAI, 11/13, Elphinstone Circle, Fort Bombay.

R1867

WANTED.

Applications are invited for the post of permanent DISTRICT INSPECTORS under the BRITANIA TEA CO. LTD., to organise agencies for sale of "BRITANIA TEA" (loose or packed by the company) starting salary Rs. 130-25-300., plus bonus. Candidates if selected, will have to qualify themselves by purchasing shares of the Company worth Rs. 130|- and the full amount is to be paid after selection. Applications with copies of testimonials should be forwarded to the Calcutta Office of the Company: BRITANIA TEA CO., LTD., 25 B. Swallow Lane, Calcutta.

WANTED.

MALABATI TEA CO. LD., wants PROVINCIAL ORGANISERS in each province and Native States of India, to organise the sale of "Malabati Tea" (leaf) by appointing some supervisors under them. The candidate will be paid Rs. 200|- and Rs. 60|- as T. A. per month; but he must be a registered share holder of the company by investing Rs. 500|- in the preference shares. The said amount is to be paid as soon as selected.

Apply to:—
INDIAN PLANTERS' UNION, Mercantile Buildings, CALCUTTA.

SITUATION VACANT.

WANTED.—LAWYER to recover decretal amount from Barnad Mathias, clerk, discharged last year from Volkart Brothers; Handsome commission. Please apply Box No. 2352 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

R1876.

WANTED—STUDENTS, American, England, Germany. Cutting 3 months course, Rs. 75. Principal Kapur, Diploma (American). American Tailoring School, Girgaum, Bombay.

A R1872

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO LET.—A well established, fully equipped electric driven PRINTING PRESS on hire system or lease basis. Apply Box No. 2354 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".

R1880.

LOAN.

18000 RUPEES LOANS without interest for 10 years granted. New applicants' enlistment continued as per concession rate till 28th October, 1929. Next date for granting loan fixed 31st October, 1929. Ask list of loans distributed and rules. Agents wanted. THE BANKING & INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LTD., Bombay 2.

L 32711

FOR SALE.

QUICK SALE—Pair Panther CUBS, about 4 months. Very tame and healthy. What offers? Apply Box. 2353 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

R1878

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

DON'T BUY NEW TYRES, old tyres will give you 50,000 Miles without Single Puncture by Using "Patent All Metal Tyre Protectors." MFG. SYNDICATE, Near Wooden Bridge, Lamington Road, Bombay.

JA 1837

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention

YUSUF BUILDING,

Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21934

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LIMITED.

Jirzapore Square North, Calcutta.

Premier and Largest Indian Hotel.
Best arrangements. Home comforts.
Family suits available.
Daily charges—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8 and 3.
Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL"

BOOKS.

IMPROVE YOUR ENGLISH. To know HOW, Just drop a p. c. to:— Mr. M. VENKATASIAH, B. A. Krishnaraja, Mohalla, Mysore.

R1879.

HOW TO BECOME AN EDITOR: —THEN READ A PRIMER ON JOURNALISM' a most valuable books on the subject. Those who have a craving for writing to the press should have a copy. It has been highly appreciated by the press and the public. This is the only standard book on Journalism. Price Re. 1-8. S. K. CHELLIAH, Secunderabad. Deccan.

L 8361

EDUCATIONAL.

FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand. Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opp. Thakkar Bros. near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the Poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS, Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.

M W. S.

MATRIMONIAL

WANTED HINDUS OF BOTH SEXES desiring suitable matches in ordinary, inter-sect, inter-caste and inter-provincial marriages and widow remarriages. Apply BOMBAY MARRIAGE BUREAU, POST-BOX 874 BOMBAY, with anna stamp for prospectus.

M 32779

PROFESSIONS.

FROM March 15th to 23rd 1929, my child and I were troubled alternately from midnight to three in the morning by sub-conscious violent attacks on our own persons and those who happend to be around, much to their fear and discomfort. After several fruitless treatments the case was placed in the hands of a Chinese Doctor C. K. Chan M. D. Hom, F. C. P. S. Col., of Clinnique de Chine, 14th Street, Foras Road, Bombay 8. He cured and relieved us within a week. J. F COSTABIR, Military Road, Santa Cruz. B B and C I Railway.

R1833.

PATH TO HAPPINESS peace and prosperity. The shortest and the quickest route. Cost four anna stamps (Post free). Apply to N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune-teller, Empire Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property & credits of K. M. MEHTA alias KANAYALAL MATHURADAS MEHTA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a bachelor and a Clerk, who resided at Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort. Deceased.

SAKERLAL MATHURADAS MEHTA, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort, Bombay .. Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN WRIGHT KEMP, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this sixth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine and in the twentieth year of our reign.

Seal of the High Court of Judicature

R. B. PATEL, Prothonotary and Senior Master.

E. FAHEY,

6th day of September, 1929.
Messrs. KAPADIA & SHROFF, Petitioner Attorneys.

32336

TENDERS

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF TEAK BOARDS AND WAGON BOTTOM BOARDS TO THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of:—

(i) 70 tons of Teak Boards 8'x5'' x3|4''.

(ii) 20 tons of Teak Boards 8'x5'' x7|8''.

(iii) 30 tons of Teak Boards 8'x 5''x5|8''.

(iv) 320 tons of Wagon Bottom Boards 9' in length, not less than 7' nor more than 8'' in width and 2'' in thickness.

2. Prescribed form of tender with conditions on which tenders will be received and specifications can be obtained from the Railway's Chief Mechanical Engineer, Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 5 per copy, which amount will not be refunded.

3. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelope enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF TEAK BOARDS AND WAGON BOTTOM BOARDS." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

4. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S.T.), on Tuesday 22nd October 1929.

5. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal."

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, September 1929.

32335

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF AXLE BOXES CAST STEEL FOR RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites Tenders for the supply of the abovementioned material.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with drawing and conditions on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 3 per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form, and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tenders for the supply of Axle Boxes Cast Steel for Railway Rolling Stock". Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Additional copies of the tender form without drawing may be obtained if required at a cost of Rs. 2 per copy.

4. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 16th October 1929.

5. The result of the tenders will be notified in the "Indian Trade Journal".

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
4th September 1929.

32807

GONDAL RAILWAY

NOTICE FOR TENDER.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of Consumable Stores from 1st January 1930 to 31st December 1930, will be received by the Storekeeper, GONDAL, upto 3 p.m. on 21st October, 1929.

2. Forms of Tender and Schedule can be had on application to the undersigned on payment of Rupees Five per copy.

3. Earnest money of Rs. 250 should accompany each tender, which should be superscribed "Tender for Consumable Stores". No Tender will be considered unless earnest money is received.

4. The Storekeeper reserves to himself the right to accept any tender in whole or in part and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender

T. P. SAMPAT,
Storekeeper,
Gondal Railway.

Gondal,
Gondal, 24th August, 1929.

32775

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column. Inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

PAYMENT OF DIVIDEND ON ORDINARY SHARES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd September, 1929, to the 7th October, 1929, both days inclusive, for the preparation of Ad-interim Dividend Warrants at the rate of Rs. 2-8-0 per share, for the half-year ended 30th June, 1929, payable on the 23rd October, 1929, to Ordinary Shareholders of this Company whose names stand on its Register on the 23rd day of September, 1929.

Intimation as to change of address should be notified to the Company immediately.

By Order of the Board,
A. M. MASANI,
Asst. Secretary.

12th September, 1929.

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers.

:o:

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T)

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENTS' RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT THE JUNCTION OF ABDUL REHMAN STREET AND SUTAR CHAWL ROAD.

Under instructions from the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Tyeballi Kamrudin Jariwalla and Alimahomed Kamruddin Jariwalla (Insolvents) and with the consent of the Mortgagees Messrs. Ardeshir Dadabhai Baria and Rustomji Dadabhai Baria and pursuant to the Order made on the 22nd day of July 1929 by the High Court of Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY (SATURDAY,) the 14th September, 1929 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises, the right, title and interest of the abovenamed Insolvents and of the said Mortgagees in the property described below.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land formerly of the pension and Tax Tenure but since redeemed from payment of all pension and Tax together with the messuage tenement or buildings standing thereon situate at the junction of Abdul Rehman Street and Sutar Chawl Road, Bombay, containing by admeasurement 365 square yards or thereabouts.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Mulla & Mulla, Attorneys for the official Assignee of Bombay and the Mortgagees, at their office at Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Another "Hopeless Case" saved by VIROL.

A RECENT PHOTOGRAPH OF MAURICE PICKERING. AGE 22.

REMARKABLE LIFE-STORY of Maurice Pickering

Here is the actual history, step by step, of Maurice Pickering, who nearly died.

In 1910 Maurice Pickering, 32, Ninth Avenue, Heaton, Newcastle-on-Tyne, wasted terribly as a result of blood-poisoning and lung trouble (see photo No. 1). *Then he was put on Virol.* After 5 months he was a fine, strong, healthy boy (see photo No. 2). His doctor at Newcastle-on-Tyne confessed "the wonderful improvement made by this child after feeding on Virol. I quite feared his case was hopeless."

Permanent Recovery by taking VIROL

To-day Maurice Pickering is 22 (look at the big picture at the top). A Canadian doctor at Victoria, B.C., has just examined him and certifies that he is "well developed muscularly and in general good health and physical condition." He has done ranching and harvestwork in Canada. He has been exposed to extremes of heat and cold (from 100° above to 30° below zero in a few weeks), without harm to a body that has been strengthened and built by taking Virol through childhood and adolescence.

He is still taking Virol, and, in his own words, "Virol has enabled him to go through some of the toughest conditions to be found in the world."

SAME BOY 6 YEARS OLD

PHOTO No. 1.
BEFORE TAKING VIROL

PHOTO No 2.
AFTER 5 MONTHS ON VIROL

These are guaranteed to be genuine photographs and accurate particulars of Maurice Pickering. This and every other case published by Virol, Ltd., are open to the strictest investigation by any Doctor interested.

VIROL
THE FOOD OF LIFE

VIROL, LTD., HANGER LANE, EALING, LONDON, W.5, ENGLAND.

BEAUTIFUL
in spite of the hot sun

Giving cool comfort and ample protection against the harmful effect of the sun's hot rays, Icilma Cream, because of the unique and wonderful Natural Water it contains, acts as a stimulant and tonic for the skin, making the complexion smooth and youthful. Non-greasy, and guaranteed not to grow hair, Icilma Cream is the ideal base for Face Powder.

Smooth and silky, Icilma Powder goes evenly on to the skin, adding to the complexion a fascinating gossamer beauty and removing every trace of shine. So fine that it could not injure the most delicate skin, Icilma Powder does not clog the pores.

Icilma
CREAM and FACE POWDER

SHIPPING.

P.&O. British India
(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929			
14 Sept.	Narkunda x ..	ALL	16,572
21 „	Rajputana ..		16,518
28 „	Morea* ..		10,945
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India	VESSELS	19,648
12 „	Mantua* ..		10,946
19 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
26 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
2 Nov.	Razmak ..	WILL	10,602
9 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
16 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
23 „	Macedonia*..		11,120
30 „	Morea ..		10,954
7 Dec.	Naldera x ..	NOW SAIL	16,088
14 „	Viceroy of India ..		19,649
21 „	Rawalpindi*		16,614
28 „	Kaisar-i-Hind	DIRECT	11,518
1930			
4 Jan.	Narkunda x .		16,572
11 „	Razmak ..		10,602
18 „	Rajputana*..	FROM	16,568
25 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
8 „	Morea ..		10,954
15 „	Mantua* ..		10,946
22 „	Viceroy of India	BOMBAY	19,000
1 Mar.	Maloja x ..		20,837
8 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11 518
15 „	Razmak@ ..	WITHOUT	10,602
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 „	Naldera x ..		16,088
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
12 „	Rawalpindi*		16,619
17 „	Morea(Extra).	TRAN-	10,946
19 „	Razmak ..	SHIPMENT	10,602
25 „	Malwa* ..		11,000
26 „	Narkunda*..		16,572
		AT	
8 May.	Viceroy of India ..		19,648
10 „	Rajputana*..	ADEN	16568
17 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11·518
24 „	Mooltan x ..		20·847
31 „	Macedonia ..		11,120

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May 1930 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea ..	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions ..	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back ..	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH. WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SUDAN, MALTA, and/or TANGIER.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1929		
29th Nov. ..	Dumana ..	8,427
19th Dec. ..	Domala ..	8,422
1930		
3rd Apr. ..	Dumana ..	8,427
24th „ ..	Domala ..	8,442

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth. A	£64	£112
B	£60	£105
C	£56	£98

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents, Ballard Estate Bombay

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1929.			
25th Sept.	Kiderpore ..	Straits, China and Japan	
27th „	Macedonia*	Colombo, Straits Chin and Japan	
11th Oct.	Naldera ..	Australia.	
25th „	Rawalpindi.	Colombo, Straits China and Japan	
8th Nov.	Narkunda ..	Australia.	
22nd „	Rajputana..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
6th Dec.	Mooltan ..	Australia.	
20th „	Mantua ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
1930			
3rd Jan.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.	
17th „	Macedonia. .	Colombo. Straits China & Japan.	
31st „	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.	
14th Feb.	Rawalpindi..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
28th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.	
28th Mar.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.	
25th April	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.	

* Cargo only,

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay.

To Fremantle	£74
Adelaide	£76
Melbourne	£78
Sydney	£80
Brisbane	£82
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.)	£100 via Sydney

Periods of availability 16 Weeks. Sailings approximately every month.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929			
16th Sept.	Vita ..	Karachi via P'Oza & C. Mandvi.	
18th Sept	Baroda ..	Busrah via Mangrole, Verawal Karachi&Persian Gulf Ports.	
15th „	Ellora ..	Mombassa and Zanzibar.	
20th „	Varsova ..	Busrah via Karachi	
25th „	Khandalla .	East & South Africa.	

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500 only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Monday, Wednesdays, Thursdays Fridays and Saturday, every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.-Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.*	Arrive.	Leave.
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	....	a 18Sept
aTokushimaMaru.	5976	16 Sept.	28 Sept.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	....	@2 Oct.
Sado Maru ..	5838	30 Sept.	14 Oct.
Hakone Maru ..	10500	....	@16 „
*Tottori Maru ..	5973	16 Oct.	28 Oct.
Suwa Maru ..	10700	....	@30Oct.

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseille
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	19 Sept.	6 Oct.
Kitano Maru ..	8000	3 Oct.	20 „
Haruna Maru ..	10500	17 Oct.	3 Nov.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hong-kong	From Kobe.
Asama Maru ..	22000	Maiden voyage	8 Oct.
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	16 Oct.	24 Oct.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Canada Building, Hornby Rd. Bombay Phone No. 20279, 23738. Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

ULCERINE (Regd.)

Without operation, cures—Piles, Fistula, Carbuncle, Whitlow, Gangreue, Boils, Foul Ulcer etc., on application. Instantly relieves apin of poisonous Boils and Sores, draws out all pus magically. Even operated wounds of any extent healed in a weak. It is taken also internally as best blood purifier. Cure guaranteed. Phial Rs. 1-4. Postage extra.

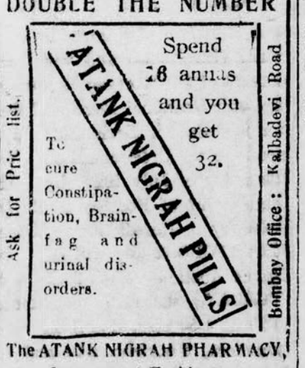
Ask free booklet to NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Agents: J. Tirath and Co., Bunder Road., Karachi.

Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay.

Tel. Add: "Ulcer" Kandi.

DOUBLE THE NUMBER


ATANK NIGRAH PILLS
Spend 28 annas and you get 32.
To cure Constipation, Brain-fag and urinal disorders.
Ask for Price list.
Bombay Office: Kalbadevi Road

The ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY, Jamnagar (Kathiawar

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.

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	Rs.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL	11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	5,27,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta Bombay. Madras.

LOCAL BRANCHES
Byculla Branch—Bellasis Road.
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FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.
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Reserve Fund	108,500,000

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CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
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DHANBAD SCHOOL OF MINES

—:o:—

IS IT INFERIOR TO SUCH SCHOOLS IN BRITAIN?

GOVERNMENT'S APATHY DEPLORED

Mr. D. V. Belvi has sent the following questions to the Government of India for reply:—

I. Will Government be pleased to state:—(a) If they are aware of a general strike of the students of the Indian School of Mines at Dhanbad from 5-6-1929 to 18-6-1929? (b) If the Principal of the said School then closed the school indefinitely and thus virtually declaerd a lock-out? (c) If Government made or propose to make an inquiry into the causes of the strike?

II. (a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to a leading article under the heading "Broken Pledge" and to a letter headed "Story of Broken Pledges" published in the "Bombay Chronicle" in its issue of the 6th June 1929 and to a Leaderette under the caption "Dhanbad School of Mines" in the same newspaper in its issue of the 24th June 1919? (b) Were the allegations made in the said leading article, the leaderette and the correspondence on which they were based ever contradicted by the authorities of the school? (c) Have Government made any inquiry into the alleged grievances of the students of the School? (d) If they have what is the result of the inquiry? (e) If not, will they be pleased to make an inquiry?

'MINES' MANAGERS PUT THEIR HEADS TOGETHER.

III. (a) Are Government aware of an article headed "Offers of Humiliating Prospects" published by the "Bombay Chronicle" in its issue of the 17th June 1929? (b) Is it a fact that in the beginning of this year one of the students in the third year's class of the Indian School of Mines at Dhanbad was offered a job of £250/ a year after a probationary period of six months during which period he was to be paid Rs. 175 per month? (c) Is it a fact that some months after the aforesaid offer and some days before the strike the Assam Oil Company offered to a student of geology in the school a job of Rs. 175-25-450 per month and that the students of geology could with difficulty be induced to accept the offer? (d) Is it a fact that after these offers, the Managers of several Collieries and Mines met together in the hall of "the Geological and Mining Institution in India" and that after their deliberations the offer was reduced to Rs. 100-250 and that the student declined to accept it? (e) Is it a fact that after the above said meeting of the Managers, all the subsequent offers from different parts of India such a Gua, Jharia, the C. P. and the like, made to the students of the Dhanbad School, were uniformly between Rs. 30 and Rs. 40 per month?

HIGH QUALIFICATIONS AND LOW PAY.

IV. Will Government be pleased to state:—(a) the total number of mines and collieries in British India, (b) the number of collieries and mines owned by Britishers and other foreigners in British India?

V. (a) Is it a fact that only such students as have passed at least the Inter Science examination or an equivalent test are allowed to appear for the entrance examination of the Indian School of Mines at Dhanbad, that a selection is made out of those that pass the entrance examination and that the selected students have to undergo theoretical and practical training for at least four years in the school of Mines at an annual cost of about Rs. 1000? (b) Is it a fact that out of the 120 students in the school about 40 students are post-graduates

VI. (a) Is it a fact that the ridiculously low offers made to the students subsequently to the meeting of the Managers of the Collieries and Mines shocked one of the students to such an extent as to make the Principal of the School think that the student was mentally deranged? (b) Is it a fact that the Principal called in the Police to drive the poor student out and thus to stop the agitation among the excited students and that the students went in a body on strike as a protest?

IS IT WORTH ITS SALT?

VII. Will Government be pleased to state the amount of public money spent on (a) the maintenance of the staff of the Dhanbad School of Mines. (b) Is it a fact that there are about 30 monthly scholarships in the school each of about Rs. 100?

VIII. (a) What is the average salary on which a graduate or the holder of a diploma from Great Britain of the same qualifications as successful students of the Dhanbad School starts on his service in British India, (b) Is any proposal or scheme pending before Government at present for improving the prospects of the successful students of the Dhanbad school, (c) If so, will the poposal or the scheme be laid on the table?

IX (a) Is it not a fact that the Government of India have opened the School of Mines at Dhanbad for training Indian students for employment as officers in the Provincial services and also in the Imperial Geological Survey of India and the Department of Mines, as stated by Sir Henry Hayden in his evidence before the Public Service Commission in 1913? (b) What is the total number of officers at present in the State Collieries, the "Geological Survey of India" and the "Indian Mines Department" respectively? How many of them are Indians in each of these Departments?

X. Is the training given in the Indian School of Mines at Dhanbad in any way inferior to that given in similar institutions in the British Isles?

PROTECTION WITHOUT RESPONSIBILITY.

XI. Will Government be pleased to lay on the table a copy of the speech of His Excellency the Viceroy delivered at the opening of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, on the 9th December, 1926?

XII. (a) What is the total amount of money annually spent from the Indian Treasury on a garrison in the Persian Gulf to safeguard the interests of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, (b) Does India get any return for her money, if so, what, (c) Will Government be pleased to consider the advisability of asking the Anglo-Persian Oil Company to engage Indian geologists for prospecting and Indian Mining Engineers for boring and similar purposes?

MUNICIPAL OVERSEER VINDICATED

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 11.

I have read Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai's letter published in the Dak edition of our paper yesterday and shall reply to it in my weekly letter. Meanwhile an important item has been disposed of by our Municipality in its meeting yesterday which needs an early publication. The Municipal Overseer, Mr. M. V. Shah, was suspended about four months back on the recommendation of the sub-committee of three members appointed by the Standing Committee from among its own members. This sub-committee brought several charges against Mr. Shah. Some of these charges were about certain articles which had not been entered in the dead-stock register. The sub-committee concluded that the articles were never received and their cost had been pocketed by Mr. Shah. In his explanation Mr. Shah stated that these articles were meant for the Assistant Engineer's office. He had no doubt indented them and had passed a receipt for them, but he had sent them to the Assistant Engineer in whose dead-stock list they ought to have been entered and he had the receipt of the Assistant Engineer in his possession. One of the charges was that he had called the Chief Officer "mali" and a municipal councillor "ghanchi". Mr. Shah had given a lengthy explanation for all these charges, but the sub-committee was not satisfied and he was suspended. The Chief Officer at the instance of the Chairman of the sub-committee had issued an order that Mr. Shah should not be allowed to enter any of the municipal offices without his previous permission. The sub-committee after a prolonged inquiry put forth its recommendation to dismiss Mr. Shah. In a meeting of the Standing Committee, in which I am told only five members were present, the question was taken up for consideration.

FRIVOLOUS CHARGES.

The resolution to dismiss Mr. M. V. Shah was passed in this meeting and Mr. Ratilal Lakhia, the Chairman of the Standing Committee, strongly opposed it. Mr. Lakhia is the Public Prosecutor of Ahmedabad and he put in a note giving detailed reasons for his opposition and stating that the charges against Mr. Shah were frivolous. This resolution of the Standing Committee came up for disposal before the General Board yesterday. The Independent Party of which Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai is the leader had made this a party question and they had decided to degrade Mr. Shah from the grade of Rs 175 to that of Rs. 155. One of the municipal councillors, Mr. Vadilal, a follower of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, stated this clearly in the meeting. This party resolution was moved by Dr. Behravala and was solidly voted upon by all the members of the party. Mr. Harishanker R. Vyas, who was Chairman of the sub-committee that inquired into the allegations against Mr. Shah, joined the Independent Party only about a month back. He had filed a complaint before the City Magistrate for assault against Mr. Shah, but had withdrawn it after some days.

In the debate in the Board, Colonel Nanavati was, I am told, at his best, and he indulged in a little plain-speaking. He characterised the charges against Mr. Shah as flimsy and frivolous and said that he was being victimised. He strongly criticised the action of the Chief Officer in issuing a circular at the instance of Mr. Vyas, and further said that he had carefully read the note of the Chairman of the Standing Committee and he fully agreed with the views of Mr. Lakhia. He concluded by saying that the sub-committee had failed to make out a case for dismissal and Mr. Shah was all along unnecessarily harassed and persecuted.

Mr. Vadilal also condemned, in very strong terms, the actions of the sub-committee and particularly the one in which it had defied the order of the President and acted contrary to the opinion of the Legal Committee. He further commented strongly on the action of the Independent Party in making this a party question. Finally votes were taken on several amendments and the original proposal of the sub-committee for dismissal which was moved by Mr. Kuberdas. In the end Mr. Ramray Munshi's amendment to reinstate Mr. Shah and to give him a warning for some irregularities was carried by 24 votes against 7, 13 members of the Independent Party declining to vote. The amendment of Dr. Behravala which was the Independent Party's resolution, was supported by all the 19 members of the party, but it was lost as Mr. Ramray's amendment which was pitched against it was supported by 24 votes.

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YOU CAN'T cover Bombay's morning market with one newspaper. It's a simple problem with a logical, mathematical solution. Bombay has only two morning newspapers.....and the *Bombay Chronicle* is one of them. These two Newspapers cover Bombay's morning market as thoroughly as sunlight floods field. Remember that the *Bombay Chronicle* has about 30,000 readers daily.....eager, interested, live-minded and progressive.

Bring out that Hidden Charm

HOW can you look your best if you do not bring out the best that is in your hair?

Beautiful hair is simply healthy, *well-nourished* hair. The roots must not be starved. If you want your hair to be plentiful, lustrous and easy to manage, use KOKO. All the ingredients necessary to feed, cleanse and stimulate the scalp and to produce a vigorous growth of beautiful hair are in this famous preparation. Buy a bottle to-day.

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KOKO is famous in every part of the East, not only for its unrivalled properties in promoting a healthy and luxuriant growth of beautiful hair, but as a delightfully fresh and invigorating dressing in trying climatic conditions.

Koko FOR THE HAIR

Of Chemists, Stores, etc., throughout the East. (English Prices 1/6, 3/- & 5/6 per bottle)

KOKO MARICOPAS Co., Ltd., 16, Bevis Marks, London, E.C.3.

Bombay City & Suburbs

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Mr. Chagla's lecture on Sarda Bill and Age of Consent Committee, 6-30 p.m. in the Hall of the Muslim Students' Union, Marina Mansions, Chowpatty, Mr. S. A. Brelvi to preside.

CAPITOL.

Capitol: John Gilbert and Renee Adoree in "The Show"—M.-G.-M. Drama 7 Parts. Also the M.-G.M. two part comedy "Came the Dawn". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Four shows at 4, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m. on Saturday and Sunday.

PATHARE PRABHU SOCIAL SAMAJ.

Under the auspices of the Samaj, Prof. G. N. Joshi will deliver a lecture on "New India in the Making" to-day (Saturday), at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the N. D. Prabhu Seminary Hall, Bhai Jivanji Lane, Thakurdwar, Mr. A. H. Kirtikar will preside.

RELIGIOUS CLASSES.

Swami Gunatitananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission will continue the series of lectures on Gita in Marathi at Patkar's New Blocks, Bandra, to-day (Saturday), at 9 p.m. The Swami will also conduct Pravachan on Jnaneshwari in Marathi at Saraswat Colony, Santa Cruz on Monday, the 16th instant, at 9 p.m.

Swami Sambuddhananda of Shri Rama Krishna Ashrama, Khar, will conduct a class on Bhagwat Geeta in English at the Lohana Higher Education Boarding House at Devakaran Mansion, Second Floor, Princess Street, to-day (Saturday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

YOGA DISCOURSES.

Swami Sambuddhananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class of Raja Yoga in English at Batliboy's Commercial Institute Hall, Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street, to-day (Saturday), at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.).

GEETA CLASS.

Swami Sambuddhananda of Shri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on Bhagwat Geeta at the General Education Society's Chabildas Lallubhai English School, Dadar, to-morrow (Sunday), at 9 a.m. (S. T.).

UPANISHAD CLASS.

Swami Sambuddhananda of Shri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class on Upanishad in English at Seth Jamnadas Mathuradas' Bungalow, Borivli, to-morrow (Sunday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

PROVINCIAL ANDHRA MAHASABHA.

A General Body meeting of the Mahasabha will be held to-day (Saturday), at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at 419-D, Kalbadevi Road.

ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL OLD BOYS' UNION.

A meeting of all the past students of the Elphinstone High School will be held to-day (Saturday), at 3 p.m. (S. T.), in the Elphinstone High School Premises with regard to the Elphinstone High School Old Boys' Union. All the past students of the Elphinstone High School are earnestly requested to be present.

BOMBAY LOKHITWADI SANGA.

A meeting of the Bombay Lokhitwadi Sangha will be held to-day (Saturday), at 8-30 p.m., at Khandke Building No. 1, Dadar.

BOMBAY "G" WARD, D. C. C.

The Council Meeting of the above Committee will be held to-morrow (Sunday), at 8-30 a.m. in the above Committee's Office.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Sunday, the 15th instant.

"WHAT IS ARYA SAMAJ?"

A public meeting will be held in the Hall of Fort Arya Samaj, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, at 9 a.m., to-morrow (Sunday), when Mr. Vishwabhann will deliver a lecture on "What is Arya Samaj?"

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND SOCIOLOGY.

Under the auspices of this School Dr. N. A. Thoothi, D. Phil (Oxon) will deliver the fourth of his series of lectures on "The Sex Problem in the Indian National Reconstruction" in the Lecture Hall of the School (University South Wing, first floor), to-day (Saturday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.). The lecture is open to the public.

SUSPENSION OF MR. PURANDHARE

—:o:—

MANMAD'S PROTEST

At a meeting of Managing Committee of the G. I. P. Railway men's Union, Manmad Branch which was held on 12-9-29, the following resolutions were passed:—

(1) On the strength of the available information regarding the suspension of Mr. V. B. Purandare, Hon. General Secretary of the G. I. P. Rly. men's Union, the Managing Committee of this centre requests the Agent to immediately set aside the orders and prevent serious excitement, spreading all over the line."

(2) The Managing Committee of this centre considers the suspension of Mr. V. B. Purandare, Hon. General Secretary of the G. I. P. Ray. men's Union, as a signal to crush the Trade Union Movement, and therefore calls upon all G. I. P. Ray. workers to make it a common cause to fight out this case to the finish, on principle."

THE KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Kanara Saraswat Association, Mr. D. S. Sirur will exhibit the following cinema films to-day (Saturday), at 9 p.m. (S. T.), in the Association Hall, Gamdevi:—Names of the films: "An aerial Trip over New York"—Topical, 5 minutes. "From Tree to News-paper"—Educational 15 minutes. "Rin Tin Tin", the wonder Dog in "The Light House by the Sea", Drama 1 hour and 15 minutes. All the members of the Community are cordially invited to attend with their friends. Special seats will be reserved for ladies and children.

DECCAN STUDENTS' UNION.

In aid of the above Union a Charity Concert has been arranged at the Peoples' Jinnah Hall, Girgaum, to-day (Saturday), at 4-30 p.m. Various artists such as Prof. Tendulkar and Miss Vatsala Kumthekar have promised to give their performances. Tickets will be available at the hall.

THE BOMBAY YOUTH LEAGUE.

A meeting of the Volunteers of the Youth League will be held at the Youth League Headquarters at Madon House, Hughes Road, to-morrow (Sunday), at 9 a.m. sharp. All the Volunteers are requested to be present.

THE SOUTH INDIAN UNION.

A special General Body meeting of the above union will be held to-morrow (Sunday), at 3-30 p.m. in the Union Premises to consider ways and means to conduct the affairs of the Union on a better and stable basis.

PHYSICAL CULTURE EXHIBITION AT POONA.

Members of the Zoroastrian Physical Culture and Health League and the Gazdar's Health Home of Bombay (Ladies and Gents. Sections) will give a Physical Culture show at the West End Theatre at Poona between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m., to-morrow (Sunday), the proceeds of which will be devoted to the charitable funds without deducting any expenses. The Head Priest of the Parsis of Deccan will preside.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE, BOMBAY.

The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the hall of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, to-day (Saturday), at 5 p.m. (S. T.), when Dr. G. S. Ghurye will conduct the class in "Sociology" and Mr. P. G. Naik in "Vigilance and Rescue work" at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

Matunga Sarvajanik Ganesh Utsav.—To-day (Saturday), at 5 p.m., Mr. K. M. Munshi, M. L. C., Advocate, will deliver a lecture on "Hinduism". All are cordially invited to attend.

By Lokmanya Rashtriya Kanyashala:—Gokhale Education Society's Parel High School Mela will entertain the public, at 4 p.m., at the Lokmanya Rashtriya Kanyashala Ganeshotsava Mandir.

At Santa Cruz, Saraswat Colony.—Kirtan by Mr. G. G. Bhosekar on "The Return of Sivaji from imprisonment 9 p.m.

At Keshav Baugh, Princess Street: At 2 p.m. to-day (Saturday) there will be Mantra Jagar. At 6-30 p.m. Mr. K. M. Munshi will deliver a lecture on "Shree Ganapati Utsav." Mr. Chintaman Vinayak Vaidya presiding. The day's programme will conclude with the Gopa performance by the Laxmi Narayan Prasadik Bhajan Mandli, at 9 p.m.

THE BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood Mr. L. G. Khare, B.A., (Cantab) will deliver the 5th of the series of lectures on "Modern Democracies" at the Brotherhood Hall, to-morrow (Sunday), at 9.45 a.m. (S. T.). The subject will be "The Minority Problem II". The lecture is open to the Public.

MORE CIVIC AMENITIES FOR AHMEDABAD

—:o:—

Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai's Ambitious Scheme

AHMEDABAD, Sept 13.

Seth Ambalal Sarabhai, the leader of the Independent Party in the local Municipality, has prepared a scheme of reorganisation of civic amenities estimated to cost about a crore and a quarter rupees.

The scheme provides for suburban drainage, markets for selling vegetables, food grains, milk and milk products, and other staple articles of food, storm water drainage, roads, school buildings, open air spaces, maternity homes, centres for the treatment of phthisis and venereal diseases, houses for the poor, stables for milch and other cattle and an increase in the supply of water.

THE WORKING OF SCHEME.

He anticipates that the remunerative schemes will cost about Rs. 45 lakhs, the non-remunerative ones about 70 lakhs, and grants-in-aid for houses for the poor and stables for milch and other cattle and capital expenditure on maternity homes, hospitals etc., about 10 lakhs. Deducting 45 lakhs for remunerative schemes, which will pay sinking fund, interest, and other charges there will be a balance of 80 lakhs. At 7½ per cent. for interest and sinking fund on this sum (which is to be raised by loan) the amount required will be 6 lakhs per annum.

HOW TO FIND THE AMOUNT

This amount, Seth Ambalal proposes to recover by levying the following among other taxes:—

(1) A tax on incoming railway passenger—8 annas on first class, 4 anna on second class and half an anna on third class passengers. In the case of third class passengers those who travel from a distance of less than 50 miles from Ahmedabad will not be subject to this tax.

(2) A tax on building sites outside the city wall. Building sites within the city wall and those in villages will be exempt from this tax. Twice the area of land already built over in the suburbs will also be exempt from this tax.

(3) An increase of half an anna in the terminal tax on miscellaneous articles and an increase in the tax on coal and cotton.

(4) An ad valorem duty of 10 per cent. on cars over the value of Rs 3,000.

If the above capital works are completed, Seth Ambalal expects an annual revenue surplus of two to three lakhs. The amount, together with the proceeds of the proposed additional taxation will he thinks, be sufficient for the introduction of free and compulsory primary education without Government contribution, and for meeting the recurring charges on maternity homes, etc.—A. P.

MOTOR ACCIDENTS IN THANA

—:o:—

NEGLIGENCE OF THE POLICE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Sept. 13.

The public of Thana appear to be loud and unanimous in their condemnation of the negligence of the Police in regulating and controlling the motor traffic in the town. The nuisance, it is said, has become so intolerable that at several municipal meetings resolutions have been passed with the express purpose of bringing the motor traffic under proper discipline and control, but strange to say that in spite of all such efforts accidents occur day after day due to careless and negligent driving wherein persons are injured mutilated or even crushed to death.

In the first place it would seem to be necessary in the interests of public safety before issuing a license to drive, carefully to see that the applicant is put to the proper test and not given the license for the mere asking.

Secondly, the order that drivers should not exceed 10 miles per hour is, as can be seen even with closed eyes, more honoured in the breach than in observance. Reckless driving with furious vim is indulged in to such an extent that it is being regarded by drivers as *infra dig* to drive at less than 20 to 25 miles per hour.

Thirdly the back numbers of many cars are at nights hardly visible on account of the miserable condition of the tail lamps.

Fourthly the cushion covers are seldom, perhaps never, washed and are usually dirty.

Fifthly the constables on road duty to control traffic put up and down their hands perhaps scarcely knowing what is meant by such gestures and gesticulations and what they want to be understood thereby.

There are many other holes to pick but what has been already said will, it is to be hoped, be enough to stir the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police to put their heads together for the adoption of the measures necessary to stop the evil.

It was only the other day that a very bad accident occurred opposite to the Vithoba Temple in which there was frightful breaking of head, ribs and legs and also loss of life.

KITSON LAMP TRAGEDY.

—:o:—

While lighting a kitson lamp on the 9th instant at Mahim, Raola Bhikoba, a barber, residing at Mahim, was severely burnt and was removed to K. E. M. Hospital where he died on Thursday. It appeared from the evidence before the Coroner that Raola was lighting the lamp when suddenly the oil flared up and ignited his clothes. He was removed by the police to the hospital but succumbed to the injuries. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

BURGLARS BUSY IN THANA

—:o:—

ONE OUT OF THREE LOCKS SPOILT THE JOB.

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Sept. 13.

The American Globe Watch Co. have a large watch and jewelry shop on the station road at Thana, in a very conspicuous place in the town. The external show is attractive enough to draw customers in the day time but unfortunately it also allures burglars at night. Only recently at night when the doors were closed with three huge padlocks defying admission, some burglars, it appears, succeeded in breaking open two of the locks, the third one being found too hard a nut to crack and this saved the owners from the sad fate of being the victims of a robbery involving a huge booty.

The police are making enquiries in the matter.

FATAL SURGICAL OPERATION.

—:o:—

Shakoor Aba, a convict of the Central Jail, Thana, was ailing for some time past and was removed to the Arthur Road Hospital. The Arthur Road jail authorities sent him to J. J. Hospital for treatment in March last and he was discharged recently. As he again complained of the same ailment he was removed to the J. J. Hospital on the 7th August. An operation on his left shoulder was found necessary and he was operated on Wednesday last when he die on the operation table. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death following a surgical operation.

MAKE THE DAL A MODEL INSTITUTION

—:o:—

DR. HARDIKER'S APPEAL FOR FUNDS

HUBLI, Sept. 9.

Dr. Hardiker writes:—A Committee has been appointed by the Fourth Karnatak Provincial Volunteer Conference held at Bagalkot on August 1, 1929, for collecting funds for the Karnatak Dal's Academy of Physical Culture.

Mr. B. Keshavdas, the President of the Committee, is carring on a campaign of "keertang" and through these and otherwise he is raising funds for the Dal in Jamakhindi State, Belgaum District, and the Kanarese-speaking parts of the Southern Mahratta States as well as in other districts of Karnatak.

Many of the dramatic companies have promised benefit performances and donations. I have instructed Mr. Bindacharya Burli to get the dates and venues of these performances settled in consultation with the proprietors of the respective companies and to canvas whenever necessary to make the performances financially a success. Mr. Burli will be left solely in charge of this collection work till January 1, 1930.

I appeal to all my friends in Karnatak to help the members and officers of the Funds Committee by contributing generously and thus enable me to make the Academy a model institution not only in Karnatak but throughout the whole of India. I trust I shall not be appealing in vain.

(All members of the above Committee have been supplied receipt books duly signed by me.)

POONA RACES

—:o:—

Third Day

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX."

2-15 p.m.: THE CECIL GRAY PLATE.

MISSHAN	1
RIYAD II	2
SADULDOWLA	3

2-45 p.m.: THE WANOWRIE PLATE.

LUCKY STAR	1
AMIJ	2
FRIDAY	3

3-15 p.m. THE GALWAY PLATE.

DE BEERS II	1
BLYTH BACHELOR	2
SHAHU PRASAD	3

3-45 p.m. THE LANARK HANDICAP DIV. I.

MODESTY	1
TALES OF ESSEX	2
SAXPENCE	3

4-15 p.m. THE LANARK HANDICAP. DIV. II.

GOLDEN CHARM	1
POLAND	2
PRINCE ARTHUR	3

4-45 p.m. THE EGLINTON HANDICAP.

HECTOR	1
GUINEA FLIGHT	2
ACUMEN	3

5-15 p.m. THE GANESHKIND PLATE.

AFFABLE	1
SANTOCK	2
EASTERN ESSEX	3

5-45 p.m. THE BURNETT PLATE

AMSEL	1
WILLIAM'S MOUNT	2
MOUNT ARGOS	3

6-15 p.m. THE SEISTAN PLATE.

HARSAK	1
BLACKBERRY	2
TIGRIS	3

All Mails Not Lost

—:o:—

KARACHI, Sept. 12.

The Post Master General of Sind-Baluchistan circle, states that it now appears that a portion of mails carried by the Air Mail which met with disaster at Jask is safe and it will be brought in by the incoming air liner next Saturday. The survivors of the disaster have not yet arrived at Karachi.—A.P.

Latest Cotton Quotations

—:o:—

NEW YORK FUTURES 18 POINTS HIGHER

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

New York, Sept. 13.

Previous Closing Rate	18.93
To-day's Opening Rate	19.10
Difference	+.17
To-day's Closing Rate	19.11
Difference	+.18

In response to firmness of Liverpool market the New York Cotton market opened at a rise of 17 points. At this level there was scattered buying which added 5 points more. The market reacted 16 points on improved selling towards the close prices advanced and closed at a rise of 18 points.

LIVERPOOL

Liverpool, Sept 13.

Previous Closing Rate	9.97
To-day's Opening Rate	10.01
Difference	+.04
To-day's Closing	10.07
Difference	+.10

EXPECTATIONS.

Liverpool expected to open 2 to 3 points higher.

Broach A/M Rs. 343.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

—:o:—

London, Sept. 13.

Silver Ready	23 11 0
Lower	0 3 0
Silver Forward	23 12 0
Lower	0 3 0

Tone of market:—Market decreased by the sellers of India and China.

BOMBAY PRICES:

Bombay Sept 13.

1st Settlement	54 5 0
2nd Settlement	54 3 0
3rd Settlement	54 2 0

SEE THE RACE

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379, Hornby Road, Fort, ... BOMBAY.

B. C.

CRICKET

—:o:—

THREE CENTURIES.

THE GYMKHANAS IN A SCORING MOOD.

Friday's matches on the Kennedy Sea Face were characterized by three individual centuries, N. Marshall, O. Gonsalves and P. A. Kanickam being the successful batsmen.

At the Hindu Gym. the Catholic Gym. on winning the toss sent their opponents out to field and gave them a good "leather hunt" while they compiled one of the biggest totals of the season. O. Gonsalves contributed 110 and Kanickam remained unbeaten with a fine 105. In reply the home side scored 181 for 5 wickets, L. P. Jai topping the list with 81.

Playing at the Parsi Gym. against the home side, the Young Muslims had a bad time of it. Marshall and Colah first trundled them out for a paltry 52, and then the Parsis filed up a score of 202 for 5 wickets before declaring N. D. Marshall scored 112 (not out) which included fifteen fours and a six. Going in again the Muslims put up a better show but time saved them from an innings defeat.

The Islam Gym. obtained an easy first innings victory over the Bombay Gym., but the latter atoned for it somewhat with a rigorous second inning which realize 180 runs. A. Khairaz was responsible for a fine knock of 73 (not out) for the Islam Gym.

CATHOLIC GYM.

P. Gonsalves 1; O. Gonsalves 110; Fairman 13; E. G. Pereira 18; P A Kanickam (not out) 105; P N Pereira 39; Bhasker (not out) 0; Abreo, W Fernandez, C Fernandez and Brito did not beat. Extras 16; total (for 5 wkts) 302.

Fall of Wkts: 1 for 4; 2 for 29; 3 for 60; 4 for 192; 5 for 301.

HINDU GYM.

S G Naravane 11; C N Mehta 12; L P Jai 81; A G Gupte 4; P J Chury 27; V M Merchant (not out) 26; J D Wagle (not out) 1, T C Udeshi, H H Doshi, K P Dhargalkar, C U Patel did not bat, extras 19; total (for 5 wkts) 181.

Fall of Wkts:—1 for 26; 2 for 89; 3 for 107; 4 for 127; 5 for 180.

YOUNG MUSLIMS (1st innings)

G M Shaikh 0, G H Hemani 4; G H Khairaz 11, M A Shariff 2, Mohiuddin 0, R C Penwala 4, A G Khan 12, A A Hakim 2, Y M Sheikh 6, Esmail Kassum 0, Abdul Rehman 3, extras 8, total 52.

BOWLING ANALYSIS:

N D Marshall 7 wkts for 27 runs.

S H Colah 2 wkts for 17 runs.

Fall of Wkts:—1 for 0, 2 for 9; 3 for 15; 4 for 24; 5 for 25; 6 for 25; 7 for 35; 8 for 49; 9 for 49; 10 for 52.

PARSI GYM. (1st innings).

S H Colah 13; F K Nariman 10, P M Kateli 9, N D Marshall (not out) 112, H J Engineer 5; D P Tata 25; S H Mehta 17, J D Coomana, N F Dawer, N P Engineer, M B Wachha did not beat, extras 11, total (for 5 wkts) 202

BOWLING ANALYSIS:—

A A Hakim, 2 wkts. for 77 runs; Abdul Rehman, 2 wkts for 55 runs; Mohiuddin 1 wkt. for 20 runs.

Fall of Wkts:—1 for 18; 2 for 40; 3 for 40; 4 for 56; 5 for 117.

YOUNG MUSLIMS (2nd innings).

G M Shaikh 26; G H Hemani 0, A G Khan 58 (not out); H G Khairaz 0; M A Sheriff 4; Mohiuddin 7; A Hakim 0, R C Penwala 0; Esmail Kassam (not out) 1. Extras 13. Total (for 7 wkts) 109.

BOWLING ANALYSIS:—

H J Engineer 1 wkt. for 14 runs; N D Marshall 2 wkts. for 55 runs; M B Wachha 4 wkts. for 16 runs.

Fall of Wkts: 1 for 17; 2 for 65; 3 for 66; 4 for 73; 5 for 102; 6 for 102; 7 for 102.

BOMBAY GYM. (1st innings).

H L Lees 44 F N Clayton 5; G E Terry 9; Osborne-Smith 25; Birtwistle 0; Jenkins 2; W G Payne 16; Jackson 0; Townsend 0; W O Peel (not out) 0; W S Priestley (did not bat). Extras 5. Total 66 runs.

BOWLING ANALYSIS:—

1 for 26; 3 for 17; 2 for 9.

ISLAM GYM. (1st innings).

Shaffi 22; Kazrani 37; Kazi 13; Jasdanwalla 8; A. Khairaz (not out) 73; Harianawala 12; A. Navsariwala 9; Nazir-i-Sani 0; Y Hirji 7; S K Kadri 5; A Hirjee 6; Extras 4; Total 196.

BOWLING ANALYSIS:—

H Lees 7 wkts for 61 runs; Jenkins 1 wkt. for 31 runs; Birtwistle 1 wkt for 6 runs.

BOMBAY GYM. (2nd innings)

Townsend 26; Peel 4; Payne 2; Terry 15; Priestley 22; Jackson 25; Birtwistle 58; Clayton (not out) 2; A Jenkins (not out) 11; O. Smith and Lees did not bat. Extras 15; Total (for 7 wkts) 180.

EGYPT AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

The League of Nations is referred to in several of the proposals made by the British Government to the Egyptian Government with a view to an Anglo-Egyptian settlement. These references are as follows:

"Egypt, being anxious to become a member of the League of Nations will present in the conditions prescribed by Article 1 of the Covenant a request for admission to the League, which His Britannic Majesty undertakes to support.

"Should any dispute with a third State produce a situation which involves a risk of rupture with that State, the High Contracting Parties will concert together with a view to the settlement of the said dispute by peaceful means in accordance with the provisions of the Covenant of the League and of any other international obligations which may be applicable to the case.

"Nothing in the present proposals is intended to or shall in any way prejudice the rights and obligations which devolve, or may devolve, upon either of the High Contracting Parties under the Covenant of the League of Nations or the Treaty for the Renunciation of War signed at Paris on August 27th, 1928.

"The High Contracting Parties agree that any difference on the subject of the application or the interpretation of the provisions of the present proposals which they are unable to settle by direct negotiation shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of the Covenant of the League of Nations."

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1927	7,18,354	38,01,500
1928	9,35,501	60,00,000

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The Bombay Chronicle
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1929

Jatin's Martyrdom

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A feeling of deep sorrow and acute indignation will be felt all over India at the news of the death of Jatin Das. This brave man laid down his life for the vindication of a principle, a principle which has been recognised in all civilized, self-governing countries. He has voluntarily sacrificed himself to vindicate the right of political prisoners to civilized treatment in Jail. The tragedy is that a promising life should have to immolate itself in this cause. There will be great and acute resentment against the attitude of the bureaucracy which permitted such a sacrifice. But the sacrifice will inspire hope in every Indian patriotic longing to see his country free. A country which can produce gallant young men like Jatin, has reason to feel sure that the day of freedom cannot be far off.

Is it even now too late for the bureaucracy to realise that the country possesses other Jatin Dases and that the "Hunger-Strike" Bill which it hopes to rush through the Legislative Assembly, is an unwise measure from every point of view? It is born of a deep tragedy of which poor Jatin Das is the first victim and may not be the last. It is also an outrage on justice. The gist of the proposed law is that it empowers a judge or magistrate to proceed with a trial even in the absence of an accused in the Court and even when the accused is unrepresented by counsel, if only the judge or magistrate is satisfied that the accused's absence was due to a voluntary act or course of conduct pursued by him after arrest. The result of such an unprecedented procedure would be that a judge may condemn a man absolutely unheard and thus offend a fundamental principle of justice. It may be a point worth considering whether an accused who disables himself deliberately from attending his trial should not be prosecuted on a separate count for seeking to defeat the ends of justice. But his offence on that count can, in no way, justify the greater offence of condemning him unheard. Besides, there may be other serious implications of the proposed law which may not be quite obvious now and the remedy may be found to be much worse than the disease.

Assuming that there is need for preventing by fresh legislation delays in the enforcement of law caused by hunger-strikes, the present Bill is hardly the kind of legislation needed. It is too crude and too drastic for any civilised Government. A prolonged hunger-strike is no joke. When a few persons do go on such a strike, not with the object of delaying a trial but to draw public attention to what they, with many others, think to be a grievous wrong, the chances are that the wrong is grievous and is due, as Mr. Jinnah suggested, to something rotten in the system of Government. A humane Government, with any sense of justice, should regard such Satyagraha as a warning, if not an appeal, and should regard the hunger-strike as an exceptional case, to be dealt with the utmost sympathy and without any spirit of vindictiveness. The tributes of sympathy offered to the Lahore hunger-strikers by men like Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Kelkar and several others cannot be dismissed as rhetorical devices. They are the echoes of similar tributes from millions of their fellow-countrymen. Jatin Das is rightly honoured as a martyr. We are confident Jatin's martyrdom will stiffen the opposition of all the popular parties in the Assembly to the notorious legislative attempt of the bureaucracy to flout the very basic principles of criminal jurisprudence. We have no doubt that to Indian youth it will be a grim warning that India can have no escape from legislation of this type until self-rule is substituted by their heroic efforts for the present system of Government.

Have They The Right?

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We are informed that at the general meeting of the Bombay Medical Union held on Thursday the question of the appointment of Commissioner of standards and qualifications again came for discussion. The medical profession is unanimous in condemning the appointment and in the discussion the authority of the General Medical Council of Great Britain to withhold recognition of the degrees conferred by the Indian universities was questioned. The same question was discussed by the managing committee of the Bombay Medical Union about a week ago. It seems, according to the British Medical Acts, the General Medical Council has no independent power to withdraw recognition without reference to the Privy Council. If that is so, what is the meaning of the threat of the General Medical Council to withdraw recognition which has caused panic in the Government of India and led them to propose the appointment of the Commissioner? Inter-related to this question is the subject of penalisation of the graduates of the Calcutta University because the University refused to allow inspection by General Medical Council Inspector. Did the General Medical Council take the sanction of the Privy Council before they withdrew recognition of the Calcutta medical degrees? Why should the graduates whom the refusal affects be penalised for no fault of theirs? We suggest that the Calcutta University should take legal opinion on this point and it would certainly be worth while for any individual graduate to test the validity of the authority of the General Medical Council by instituting legal proceedings against it in England.

Contemptible

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Not having received a satisfactory permission from the Union Government in time, Moulana Mahomed Ali has been compelled to abandon his proposed visit to South Africa. The shabby way in which he has been dealt with by that Government and the implications of that treatment have been set forth by him in a long statement which makes very painful reading. Summing up the whole position briefly, he says: "The long delay even in saying 'No' the first time, the failure to communicate the degrading conditions even when a tardy 'Yes' was uttered, the communication of these conditions at the eleventh hour, the failure to withdraw them in spite of the 'friendly representations' of the Government of India, and last but not least, the moving away of the Minister from the Headquarters making it unlikely for the Government of India to receive his reply to their final 'friendly representations,' mean one thing and one thing only. And it is this. In the estimation of the Government of the Union we are a nation of contemptibles, and the Government that rules over us and professes to stand up for us is treated with the same contempt." The position could not be more tellingly described. We cannot help suspecting that the Government of India have been rather lukewarm in their "friendly representations."

A Step Forward

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A concrete and very practical step forward in the limitation of naval armaments will be taken when as a result of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's visit to America for personal discussion with President Hoover regarding the actual details of an arrangement between Britain and America to reduce their respective naval building programmes, the preliminary discussions between the Governments of the two countries lead to tangible results. The news from Washington that President Hoover is anxious to reduce the American cruiser programme to 303,000 tons is satisfactory considering the immense difficulty he will have in preventing the powerful vested interests fattening on armament manufacture from obstructing his reduction schemes. The MacDonald Government will meet with far less opposition in Britain to their own scheme for naval reduction. Their proposal to limit the British cruiser programme to fifteen ten thousand tonners is not likely to be seriously opposed by the Tory Party and its Press. They realise the unpopularity of offering such opposition.

Right Attitude

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Sir Mahommad Habibullah struck the right note when he warned the Assembly of the League of Nations in his speech on the question of financial assistance to countries which were victims of aggression, that although it was India's duty, as a civilised country, to accept any scheme tending to world peace, it must be submitted to the Indian Legislature for acceptance. He was also on the right track when he informed the Assembly that India would accept financial liability "on the contribution she was paying when the liability arose and not on the contribution she was making at present." This was a pertinent reminder to the League that this country has been paying for the upkeep of that body disproportionately to the benefits she obtains as a member of the League and far in excess of her financial capacity. The Indian case for a reduction in her contribution to the League expenditure is unanswerable.

AQUICULTURE

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ITS IMPORTANCE IN BOMBAY

(By A. R. NIZAM.)

Aquiculture means the culture of aquatic fauna and flora. Aquatic plants are comparatively of less economic value than animals. The vastness of the open sea rarely presents suitable opportunity for artificial plantation, owing to the despotism of nature, that asserts her supremacy over all human contrivances. So, the present discussion should be limited to the culture of aquatic animals such as fishes in inland waters. Lakes, swamps, tanks, irrigation canals and streams are regarded as inland waters. Pisciculture is not quite new to India. It is carried on to a considerable extent in Madras and Bengal, though the methods of culture are far from being scientific and up-to-date. It is highly gratifying to note that the department of fisheries, Madras has taken initiative in developing the industry by running a number of piscicultural farms in that Presidency. The department thus, serves both the purposes of educating the public to take up the industry and contributing a handsome amount to the revenue.

FIELDS FOR AQUICULTURE.

The report of the Irrigation Department shows that in the year 1926-27, 3,253ñ499 acres of land were irrigated by government canals, 63,410 by private canals, 139,765 by tanks and 138,646 by other sources. The total of the above described irrigated area is 3,595,320 acres. If an acre of water irrigates 10 acres of land, then the required area of the surface water for the irrigation will stand at 359,532 acres. An eminent authority, no less than Sir F. A. Nicholson, the late director of fisheries, Madras, reports that an acre of European lake, if planted with fresh water fish, produces 168 lbs. of fish on an average. Some of the ponds in Madras produced more than the above. It is a fact that the tropical climate encourages the growth while cold climate checks it. If 10 per cent of the available surface water is utilised for fresh water fish culture, and each acre of water yields only 168 lbs. of fish the total product will stand at 6,040,104 lbs. Calculating the total value of fish at a nominal price of 2 annas per pound, the revenue will amount to Rs. 755,031.

Wilson Dam at Bhandardara, consists of a reservoir lake Arthur Hill, with a capacity of holding 12,146 million cubic feet of water. Lloyd Dam at Bhatgar, impounds 24,198 million cu. ft. of water. Thus, the above lakes impound 36,344 mill. cu. ft. of water. If the fish productivity of water is calculated at 1 lb. per 1,000 cu. ft. and the fish is valued at annas 2 per lb. the total value of fish will stand at Rs. 4,543,000. The gross income from the above described irrigation water and the dams may safely be estimated at Rs. 5,298,013.

DUTY OF GOVERNMENT.

The total capital outlay of the Government in unproductive irrigation works (1926-27) is Rs. 123,080,787. In these days of great economic pressure, is it not necessary for the Government to examine the possibilities of making the unproductive irrigation works pay? This can be done only by raising suitable fish in the water. This again calls for the establishment of a department of Pisciculture or Aquiculture, with a group of experts to materialise the object. It is commendable on the part of the Government, to have carried on experimental deep-sea fishing by William Carrick, though the experiment was prolonged only for about 9-1|2 months. Pisciculture in impounded water is sure to be as fruitful and profitable as agriculture. Nevertheless, the former requires much less care and attention than the latter. The estimated expenditure over the revenue in 1928-29, for the department of agriculture is Rs. 14,11,300. An allotment of Rs. 10,00,000 has been made for

(Continued on page 13).

INDIAN CONTACT WITH EAST AFRICA.

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GROSS BREACH OF FAITH

(BY ISHAR DAS. Secretary, East African Delegation).

IV*

Ever since the enunciation of the pernicious principle of Communal or more appropriately called racial franchise Indians in Kenya have emphatically protested against it. We have never accepted this iniquitous measure which gives us an inferior status. We are determined never to rest unless and until we secure the reversal of this policy.

BREAKING A PLEDGE.

To put it briefly, the White Paper of 1923 issued by the Imperial Government deprived the Indian community of the right of common franchise, of immigration, and the right of buying land in the Highlands, throwing only a crumb in the form of non-segregation in residential areas. But the Government of Kenya Colony have thrown this written pledge overboard. We do not want to disguise the fact that the decisions which the Imperial Government reached in 1923 with regard to the status of Indians in the Colony were not acceptable to us. In spite of grave injustice done to Indians by the decisions embodied in this White Paper the various races in Kenya Colony were settling down to their respective avocations and more or less living in peace and harmony when His Excellency, Sir Edward Grigg, the present Governor of Kenya appointed in 1926 the notorious Feetham Commission to make recommendations as to the establishment or extension of local Government in Nairobi, Mombasa and such settled areas as the Commissioners may consider suitable for the establishment of local Government. If one reads the report carefully, one cannot avoid the conclusion that the recommendations contained therein are not founded on the evidence tendered before the Commission or the material placed before it. It is an unfortunate thing that the author of this report Mr. Justice Feetham comes from South Africa, a country which is saturated with prejudice and hatred against the Indians who are domiciled in that unhappy sub-continent.

PERNICIOUS PRINCIPLE.

This Commission has enunciated the pernicious principle of predominant representation to Europeans on municipal bodies on the ground that it is necessary to do so to avoid racial friction, and without paying any regard to the accepted canons of municipal representation, viz., taxation and numerical strength. It is probable that Mr. Justice Feetham in writing his report received inspiration from and acted on the recommendations of the South African expert whom he brought with him to assist him in his work. This expert who was an official at Johannesburg would naturally not recommend any system other than that which obtains in South Africa. The report is bristling with evidence of this fact.

When the report was published Sir Edward Grigg was in England. On his return to Kenya an announcement was made that the Feetham Commission Report had been accepted by the Imperial Government. It turned out afterwards that the Imperial Government were still considering the report till as late as February 1928. While the Government of Kenya thus expressed themselves unequivocally on this point the East African Indian National Congress were told by the Secretary of State for the Colonies that the Imperial Government had not yet reached any decision regarding the recommendation of the

(Continued on page 13).

*Previous articles appeared on 3rd, 5th and 12th instant respectively.

Notes of the Day

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A Superfluous Appeal.

Sir Chimanlal Setalwad's appeal to India not to prejudge the Labour Government but to give it a fair chance was quite superfluous. India has not prejudged the Government, and a fair chance the Government has without its being given by Indians. The Labour Party missed the chance of doing justice to India by making itself a party to the appointment of the Simon Commission and has not so far shown any disposition to rectify its mistake. If a verbal appeal is of any use, it should rather be made to the Labour Government to retrieve its position and to realise the difficulties of India.

Wanted Immediate Action.

It is not enough for the Government to profess sympathy for India. Sir Chimanlal himself expects "practical action." He says: "If once Britain by practical action secures the confidence and trust of the Indian people in her sincerity to raise India as early as practicable to Dominion Status within the Empire, negotiations will not be difficult." It is necessary to add to this that if the practical action is anything less than the conceding of full Dominion Status and if that action is not forthcoming in the next few months, India is free to redefine her goal.

Publish the Report.

It is over a week since the Bombay Textile Court of Inquiry is understood to have submitted its report to the Government of Bombay. We trust Government will publish the report without avoidable delay. The prompt publication of the findings of the Pearson Inquiry will undoubtedly go a great way towards allaying much of the anxiety on the part both of the millowners and the workers. When the Court was appointed it was clearly understood that it was to complete the inquiry as quickly as possible. The Committee has done its work. It is for the Government not to delay the publication of the report.

Congress Report for 1928.

The report of the Indian National Congress for the year 1928, recently published, is the sixth in the series published annually by the All-India Congress Committee. The latest report contains, among other things, all the resolutions passed by the Congress, the All-India Congress Committee and the Working Committee during the year 1928. Among the most interesting contents of the report are the various messages of sympathy sent to the Calcutta Congress by distinguished persons from various parts of the world. These friends include Madame Sun Yat Sen, M. Romain Rolland, M. Henri Barbusse of France, Dr. Otto Reinemann on behalf of the German Preparatory Committee for a World Federation of Youth for Peace, and many others who in their individual or representative capacity influence world opinion. There is no doubt that the Indian National Congress is rapidly gaining international good-will and esteem. More heroic work done by the Congress will not fail to transform that good-will into admiration and active sympathy.

Indian Women's University.

The thirteenth annual report of the Indian Women's University for the year 1928-29 shows steady progress. The number of students in the colleges affiliated to the University rose during the year from 40 to 60 and that in schools from 1350 to 1560. The University is striving nobly to achieve its ideal of having at least one affiliated high school in every district. The ideal can be reached soon if Government and the public do their duty by the University. The Government should give something more than the present niggardly grants to the affiliated schools seeking grants-in-aid and should also give due recognition to the degrees and diplomas of the University. The public, too, should do something more than praise the institution and should help it financially and indeed in all possible ways.

All Alike.

She: "Now tell me the truth; you men like the talkative women as well as you do the others?"

James: "What others?"

A Thought For The Day.

"Good government is no substitute for self-government. The atmosphere of subjection is poisonous, killing all that is virile and worthy, and fostering all that is vile and ignoble. I must remind my countrymen that Britons have stooped to Prussian and Russian methods in the government of India".

—SIR HENRY CAMPBELL-BENNERMANN.

ASIATIC LABOUR CONGRESS

Informal Conference Between India and Japan.

FIRST SESSION IN BOMBAY

Mr. Yonekubo, the Japanese workers' representative, arrived in Bombay on the 10th instant to discuss with the representatives of the All-India Trade Union Congress. The question of holding the first session of the Asiatic Labour Congress. After two days' informal discussion the following memorandum was agreed to:

THE INFORMAL CONFERENCE.

"In pursuance of the arrangement arrived at between Mr. Joshi and Mr. Yonekubo, arising out of the Memorandum signed in London in July of last year by the Japanese and Indian delegates to the last year's International Labour Conference, an informal meeting between Mr. Yonekubo and the representatives of the All-India Trade Union Congress took place in Bombay on September 11 and 12 to discuss informally the arrangements for the first Session of the Asiatic Labour Congress and prepare a draft Constitution and the standing Orders.

FIRST SESSION IN BOMBAY.

The informal meeting agreed to the following proposals:—

(1) The first formal session of the Asiatic Labour Congress should be held towards the end of April or beginning of May, 1930.

(2) The Session should, as far as possible, be held in Bombay; but in case, it is found that the time available to the Japanese and Chinese delegates proceeding to Geneva may not be enough so as to enable them to stay in Bombay for the whole session owing to the inconvenient timings of the steamers, the session may be held in Madras.

(3) The session may be held for about a week.

(4) In addition to the agenda of the International Labour Conferences of next year, the Congress should consider 'inter alia' the condition of the workers in the textile industry in India, Japan and China.

(5) The enclosed draft of the Constitution and the Standing Orders may serve as a basis for holding the first session of the Congress.

These proposals, the Constitution and the Standing Orders should be placed before the All-India Trade Union Congress and the Japanese Joint Council and will be considered as being adopted by them only when they are approved and confirmed by them."

OBJECTS OF THE CONGRESS.

In the draft constitution of the Congress the objects are stated to be, 'inter alia':—

(a) To bring about unity among the working classes of Asia by developing closer relations between the trade unions in the affiliated countries.

(b) To remove the disabilities of a discriminatory character imposed upon Asiatic workers and bring about equality of treatment in working conditions, irrespective of race, nationality or colour.

(c) To remove the exploitation of workers in Asiatic countries under foreign domination.

(d) To improve the conditions of life and work of the workers in Asiatic countries so as to remove the existing disparities and bring them on a level with those obtaining in countries where social legislation is sufficiently advanced.

(e) To promote the development of international social legislation.

(f) To avert war, establish international peace and to combat Imperialism and Capitalism.

MEANS TO BE ADOPTED.

These objects are to be achieved by democratic and recognise trade union methods which include co-operation with other organisations in so far as such co-operation appears useful in the interest of the Trade Union Movement in Asia.

The Congress will be open to all the National Trade Union Centres in Asiatic countries which accept its objects and methods. The management is vested in the hands of the Executive Council of a President, three vice-Presidents and one General Secretary. The autonomy of each affiliated country is guaranteed. The head-quarters of the Congress will be in Bombay, India.

LABOUR CONDITIONS IN JAPAN

JAPANESE DELEGATE INTERVIEWED

Mr. Yune Kubo, the Japanese Delegate to the International Labour Conference who arrived in Bombay made some interesting observations on the conditions of labour and Trade Union movement in Japan.

Speaking about the trade union movement as a whole in Japan, Mr. Kubo said that there were in all ten million manual workers in Japan. Out of that about 450,000, including agricultural workers, were organised. The Japanese Seamen's Union, the largest, had a membership of 83,000. The agricultural workers and peasants organisation had 50,000 members. There were three other labour federations with membership running into several thousands. These five Unions known as the "big five" formed the Joint Council.

The Joint Council sent delegates and representatives to the International Labour Conference to represent Japanese workers. That represented the 'bona fide' Trade Union movement in Japan.

NOT IN FAVOUR OF COMMUNISM

There was, of course, the Communist element also. But on the whole Communists were very weak in Japan. He gave a picture of the Japanese workers and particularly of the textile operatives which, while indicating improvement in some respects, was none too satisfactory. He said that after continued agitation and international pressure, Japan had prohibited night work in the factories. Since July last factories and mills compulsorily stopped work between 11 p.m. and 5 a.m. and between 5 a.m. and 11 p.m. work was done in shifts, the maximum working hours per day being 11 hours. The 11 hours of work included three recesses, which came to an hour and a half, so that the actual working hours were only 9 1/2 a day. So far as wages were concerned they were fairly high and compared very favourably with the wages obtaining in India. So far it was a picture of recent improvement and one of hope.

HOUSING CONDITIONS OF TEXTILE WORERS.

The dark side of the picture was according to Mr. Kubo, the housing conditions of the textile workers. Sixty per cent. of the textile workers were women and of these 25 per cent. were girls between 14 and 18. Almost the entire bulk of the women workers were housed in dormitories which were far from decent or desirable. Not only were accommodation and sanitary facilities meagre, but restrictions existed on the dormitory dwellers which made their life a sort of imprisonment. Mr. Kubo explained that the freedom of movement in the case of the women workers was terribly restricted. Those who lived in the dormitories, which usually remained within the mill premises, were not allowed to go out. Nor were outsiders permitted to enter the mill or the dormitories without the special sanction of the employers.

LADY SCHUSTER'S GARDEN PARTY.

SIMLA, Sept. 13.

Lady Schuster's Garden Party this afternoon was largely attended.

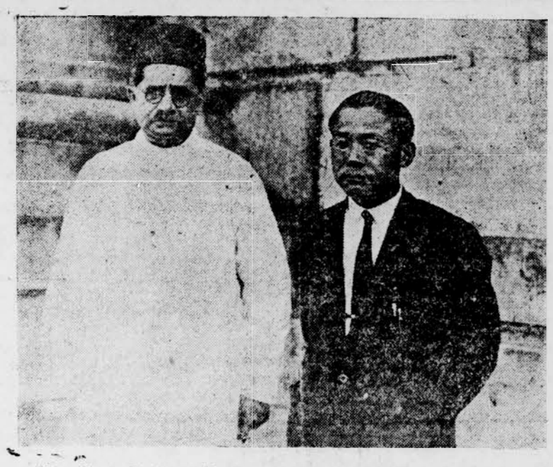
Pandit Motilal Nehru's urgent whip to Congressmen and Pandit Malaviya's whip to Nationalists were shown to the members of the respective parties before they reached Sir George Schuster's residence and they returned as desired. Mr. G. D. Birla and Mr Sarda were the only two Nationalists present at the function. Independents, Europeans and members of other groups in the Assembly besides distinguished officials and non-officials attended. An enjoyable evening was spent. The discussion at the party, as elsewhere, was on the situation that has arisen in consequence of the death of Jatin Das.

The question of moving an adjournment of the House was discussed in all its bearings and there was general agreement that attempt should be made to move adjournment to-morrow to discuss the action and policy of Government as regards hunger-striking accused in the Lahore "Conspiracy" case which is endangering the lives of other hunger-strikers in the case. Probably Mr. Jinnah, Leader of the Independent Party, will be consulted before final decision as regards the form of motion is reached. The situation has been a little complicated by report from Lahore that five of the accused in the Lahore case have given up hunger-strike and appealed to the Home Member to drop the Hunger-Strike Bill.

SITUATION IN PALESTINE.

LONDON, Sept. 12.

Jerusalem.—A communique says that general improvement in public security facilitated by the continuance of the concentration of troops has enabled the military forces to be released for service at Jaffa and Haifa. Hence the naval landing parties from H.M.S. "Sussex" and "Barham" will re-embark ready to sail when the situation warrants.—Reuter.



Mr. Yune Kubo, Japanese Labour Delegate to Geneva who arrived in Bombay in connection with the proposed Asiatic Labour Congress. He is seen here with Mr. F. J. Ginwalla.
—Counsic & Bros.

JATIN LAYS DOWN LIFE AT ALTAR OF MOTHERLAND

(Continued from page 1).

deceased was carried throughout the procession on shoulders. There were batches of people who fanned him along the procession and tried to give him relief. He was neck deep in wreaths of flowers.

At about 9, the procession terminated at a monstrous public meeting in the municipal gardens outside the Delhi gate. The bier was also carried there and kept in the midst of the gathering who offered prayers for the peace of the soul of the deceased.

After the meeting, the dead body was taken in procession at a quarter past ten to the railway station. Dr. Alam presiding asked the people to emulate the high ideal of the deceased and free the motherland from the bureaucratic domination. As a protest against the Government dealing with the hunger-strikers resulting in the death of Jatindas, Dr. Mahomed Alam and Dr. Gopichand have announced at the meeting to resign their seats in the Punjab Legislative Council forthwith.

PRISONERS REFUSE EVENING MEALS.

A report which still lacks confirmation says all prisoners in the Central and Borstal Jail refused their evening meals as a mark of honour to Jatindra Nath Das.—Free Press.

NEWS GIVES RUDE SHOCK

JATIN WILL LIVE.

The news of the sad demise of Jatindranath Das spread like wild fire in the city. Though every one was prepared for the worst, the sad piece of news did come as a rude shock. A young congressman interviewed declared: "Jatin Das may be dead to the world; but he will continue to live as the standing monument to the callousness of a foreign bureaucracy. The death of this brave soldier of India's freedom will have its natural repurcussions in the world of awakened youth, though the older generation might manage to keep unperturbed. That this tragedy should happen on the eve, as it were, of the coming and decisive battle for Swaraj, it cannot go without laying a deep impress on the political atmosphere. It marks another epoch in the struggle for freedom. McSwiney's death in the Irish Jail electrified the people of that puny Island and hastened the dawn of liberty. Would that Jatin Das' self-immolation to vindicate the patriots' honour did the same thing in India."

LAHORE PRISONERS AND NEW BILL.

ACCUSED SEND WIRE TO HOME MEMBER.

LAHORE, Sept. 13.

Bijoykumar Sinha, Shiva Varma, Ajoykumar Ghosh, J. N. Sanyal and Kishorilal, five "conspiracy" case accused who have been on hunger-strike have terminated their hunger-strike, and have sent a wire to the Home Member, India Government, saying that since they are no longer on hunger-strike the bill may not be introduced in the Assembly.

Bhagat Singh and Dutt are being induced to act likewise but Jatindranath Das persists in his determination.—A.P.

WHO IS JATIN DAS

(Continued from page 1.)

difficulties in Dacca Jail is said to have been very great.

FIGHT WITH JAIL SUPDT.

From this jail he was again transferred to another jail at Mymensing. There it is alleged he was treated harshly, which is said to have led him to a hand to hand fight with the Jail Superintendent, with the result that he was severely punished, and was once again on the point of death. He was also prosecuted on a charge of assault and misbehaviour in jail, etc. At this he went on hunger strike for the first time, and continued it for 23 days, at the end of which owing to the intervention of the Bengal Government, he gave up the hunger strike.

JAIL SUPDT. APOLOGISES.

The Superintendent of the Jail is said to have apologised to him and all his grievances were properly redressed. Though this incident was apparently brought to an end in this manner, he was again given another transfer to a far off place, namely Mianwali jail in the Punjab. Thus he was, for the first time, away from his own native place and all its sacred associations. Here also he is said to have been persecuted and his sufferings only increased. Here he could not get proper food, accomodation or company. He was soon reduced to a skeleton, owing chiefly to want of proper nourishment. Even his own relatives were refused permission to see him in jail there. Though with a rare tenacity characteristic of this youngman he was able to get on there somehow or other during spring, in summer the scorching heat of the place and dust storms played havoc with him, especially because his room was unventilated. The suffering proving unendurable he thought of going on hunger strike with a comrade of his, also from Bengal, when they were sent back to Bengal.

THE RELEASE AND AFTER.

During Jatindra Nath's stay at Mianwali jail, his only younger sister being dangeriously ill, he repeatedly requested the authorities to permit him to see her for the last time in life. But this request was not granted at first. Later on when he was brought to Calcutta, he was allowed to remain at home by the side of his dying sister for a few days, after which he was interned in a small and uninhabited village in Chittagong. A few days after his departure from home, he lost his beloved young sister, which was a very great shock for him. At last on the 29th September, 1928, Jatindra was finally released from his detention, when he came back to Calcutta, and lost no time in again taking up his work in the cause of his motherland, which he loved more than life itself.

Though physically weak, he put forth all his energies and took an active part in forming a well-disciplined Volunteer Corps during the last Calcutta Congress. When the Congress was over he took charge of the South Calcutta Volunteer Corps and was the Officer-in-Command.

THE LAST ARREST AND. ....

Jatindra again took to his studies and joined the B.A., Class of the Bengabasi College, Calcutta. He was during the last Congress election made the Assistant Secretary of the South Calcutta Congress Committee. He was also working as the Assistant Secretary of the Calcutta Tarun Samity and also as one of the Executive Committee members of the Independence of India and Youth League organisation. The Volunteer Corps was also becoming a very large and well organised national force under the able command of Jatindra.

Immediately the last Bengal elections were over Jatindranath Das was arrested by Police on the 14th of June last in connection with the Lahore "conspiracy" case

DOHAD YOUTHS OBSERVE "DAS DAY"

DOHAD, Sept. 13.

The youths of Dohad observed fast and passed the following resolution in regard to "Das Day" celebration:

This meeting of the youths of Dohad strongly condemns the attitude adopted by the Government in letting Sjt. Jatindas die by not granting his very modest demand or setting him free unconditionally, and fully appreciates and admires his courage in taking such a bold stand even at the cost of his life."—Free Press.

SIND FLOODS

Planes to Carry Food Supplies

KARACHI, Sept. 13

The Irrigation Engineer, Hyderabad Canals Division, who yesterday surveyed from an aeroplane the flooded areas in his division, reports that the spill water from the rivers has penetrated from two to ten miles inland over the whole division, but though surrounded by water, as is Sakrand, the more important villages, namely, Mitiani, Khandu, Oldhaja and Ghotana are safe. The Government Agricultural Farm at Sakrand is also safe. The report further states that people in the submerged villages have taken refuge on high ground. Similar reports have been made by the Engineer, Nasrat Canals Division.

FOOD SUPPLIES FROM AIR.

On the problem of getting food and the necessities of life to the people in the half-submerged villages, the Engineer or Hyderabad Canals Division reports that the air reconnaisance has revealed that no boats are available in the tract between Sakrand and Madd. He suggests that therefore, the only way of rendering help is for aeroplanes to fly over the isolated villages and drop supplies, and proposes Padidan as the base of operations.

The Engineer, Nasrat Canals Division, has similarly asked for an aeroplane for relief work.

Meanwhile, the P.W.D. authorities have been instructed to purchase food and distribute it, where possible, by boats.—A. P.

FLOOD SITUATION IN SIND.

BOMBAY, Sept. 13.

The Director of Information has issued the following communique:—

Telegraphing at 5/35 p.m. to-day (Friday) the Commissioner in Sind says:—Flood water is slowly beginning to subside in the Nasrat Canal area. Naushahro and Padidan are quite safe. Bhiri and Thorushah are surrounded by water but are mainly evacuated. Many refugees have been transported by train to refugee camps at Hyderabad, Rhori and Padidan. There is no difficulty of food supply from Padidan north as far as Kandidaro but north of that reports show that refugees sheltering on the banks of the Nagrat are isolated and efforts are being made to supply food to them by boats.

The reconnaissance by aeroplane on the 12th in the Hala-Sakrand neighbourhood showed that the river spill had penetrated 2 feet ten inches inland along the whole length. Motiari, Sahrand, Khondri, Hala and Ghotana are safe but surrounded by water. Other floods inland due to canal breaches were also seen.

Kotri rose to 24.1 last evening and is steady this morning. In the Fuleli Division the water has risen above the highest level ever previously recorded and the situation is anxious owing to heavy wave water and high winds.—A. P.

7 MORE VILLAGES SUBMERGED

DISTRESSING REPORTS FROM NAWABSHAH.

HYDERABAD (Sind), Sept. 12.

While the river at Attock, Mithankot and Bukkur is rapidly falling, the level of water at Kotri rose to 24 feet last night and this morning it further rose by decimal one. The rising of the river has caused anxiety.

An official report received this morning states that the spill of water in Khanote forests, Hyderebad Canals District, is rushing up the streak through the Aligang canal, endangering Halla. This spill of water is reported to have partially submerged three villages and completely submerged seven small villages. Over one-thousand acres are reported to be under water, the villagers having taken shelter on the bunds of canals. More distressing reports are coming from Nawabshah District. Refugees are pouring in here and Karachi city. Thousands are reported to have taken shelter in the raised portions of the flooded towns and villages. Kotri-Dadu section of the North Western Railway is under severe strain of spill water dashing against the bunds at most of the stations. Budhapur on this section is reported to be completely flooded.—A P.

GOVERNOR'S SIND RELIEF FUND.

The list of further donations to His Excellency the Governor's Sind flood Relief Fund is as under:—

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 1,31,548; His Excellency the Viceroy Rs. 1,000; Sir D. J. Tata, Kt. Rs. 2,500; Mr. M.A. Jinnah (in addition to Rs. 1,000; previously acknowledged) Rs. 2,000; Messrs. Sassoon J. David & Co., Rs. 1,000; Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Kt. Rs. 500; Mr. J. W. Smyth, I.C.S., Rs. 250; President, Margaret Advani Work Party Rs. 200; Mr. P. B. Advani Rs. 100; K. B. Kawasji Dhunjibhoy Dhunbhoora & Sons Rs. 100.

Including sums less than Rs. 100, the total now stands at Rs. 1,56,970.

The following is the list of further donations to His Excellency the Governor's Sind flood Relief Fund.

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 1,56,970/0/0; Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co. Rs. 1,500/0/0; Proprietors of the Times of India Rs. 1,000/0/0; "A Parsi Sympathiser" Rs. 300/0/0; Sir Leslie Hudson Rs. 250/0/0; Sir Manmohandas Ramji, Kt., (being the unused balance of the Sir James Begbie Fund) Rs. 214/7/6; Shree Keshariaji through Dr. S. V. Shah, Kolhapur Rs. 100/0/0; Mr. W. R. E. Smith Rs. 100/0/0; Sir Dinshaw E. Wacha, Kt., Rs. 100/0/0; Mr. Thakordas Nanabhai Merchant Rs. 31/0/0; The Lady Superintendent of Schools, Industrial Settlement, Sholapur Rs. 15/0/0; Mr. R. D. K. Ninnis Rs. 15/0/0; and A "Parsi" C/o Mr. P. A. Karanjia Rs. 11/0/0; Total Rs. 1,60,606/7/6.

Subscriptions may kindly be forwarded to the Hon. Treasurers, His Excellency the Governor's Sind Flood Relief Fund, Imperial Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay.

ALL INDIA WEATHER REPORT

MONSOON ACTIVE IN ASSAM

POONA, Sept 13.

Monsoon is active in Assam, Bengal, Orissa and North Madras Coast and continues weak elsewhere.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Orissa and local in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal and North Madras Coast, while a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Bihar, East Central Provinces, East and North Punjab, Bombay, Deccan, South Hyderabad and Southeast Madras.

Chief amounts are Victoria Point one inch; Cherrapunji three; Dibrugarh two; Chandbali one and half; Burdwan one; Rawalpindi a quarter; Cocanada a half; Malegaon and Gopalpur a quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to decrease in West Bengal and Orissa and extend along Arakan Coast.—A P.

CONTRIBUTION OF QURAN TO THE SCIENCE OF RELIGION.

Moulvi Mohammad Al, M.A. (Cantab) will deliver a public lecture in Hindustani on the above topic at Al-Ikhwan Hall, situated at 168-171, Bellasis Road next to Imperial Bank of India, Byculla Branch (Memni Building) on Sunday at 5 P.M. (S.T.)

BOMBAY'S SUPPORT TO SARDA BILL

Orthodox Hindus Create Trouble

MEETING IN ARYA SAMAJ HALL

The uproar and shouts marked the proceedings of the meeting at the Arya Samaj Hall on Friday evening where orthodox Hindus who mustered strong to oppose the Sarda Bill which is before the Legislative Assembly at present. The meeting was called to support the Sarda Bill and Age of Consent Bill under the presidentship of Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal at 6 p.m. but long before the time a large number of orthodox Hindus came and occupied the seats. Just five minutes after 6 p.m. Mr. Naranji Dayal, a Bhatia, moved that the time fixed for the meeting was 6 o'clock but since Raja Bahadur Govindlal had not come the chair be given to Rao Saheb Shivram Kedia. This proposition was seconded and was received with applause. Raja Bahadur Govindlal came in the meantime and it was a set back for the orthodox section who wanted another chairman. There was an uproar for some time, some people desiring to have Rao Saheb Kedia as chairman and another section shouting for Raja Bahadur Govindlal.

Mr. K. M. Munshi tried to pacify the rowdy element but without success. They wanted to know if it was a public meeting or a private meeting called by the Arya Samajists. Mr. Munshi said the conveners had called the meeting to support Sarda Bill. Those who did not agree either should retire or listen quietly to the views expressed by the speakers and if they did not agree could vote against the resolution. But this view did not appeal to the orthodox section and they all got up and began to shout at the top of their voices against the conveners of the meeting. Mrs. Munshi and another lady retired from the hall at this stage as a breach of peace was apprehended.

The secretary of the Arya Samaj then said the meeting was called under the auspices of the Arya Samaj in the Arya Samaj Hall. Those who did not support the Sarda Bill had a right to sit in the hall and listen to the speeches. If they did not agree with the views expressed they could vote against it.

ORTHODOX HINDUS WALK OUT.

Rao Saheb Kedia then said he was elected chairman of the meeting and he dissolved it as it was called by Arya Samajists. The orthodox section then retired and the supporters of the meeting held the meeting under the presidency of Raja Bahadur Govindlal.

Raja Bahadur Govindlal deplored the incident and assured his opponents that they would be always welcome in the Arya Samaj hall even if they expressed adverse views. He then moved the following resolution:

That this public meeting of the supporters of the Sarda Bill convened under the auspices of the Bombay Arya Samaj strongly supports the Bill and hopes that all the members of the Assembly will support and pass it into law.

Mrs. Munshi and the Gujerati lady who had retired during the uproar again came and took their seats.

Mr. Munshi in seconding the resolution said in Germany owing to shortage of men, women were being trained for warfare. Germans could not have done so if their women folk married at the age of five, six or ten years. He pointed out from Vedas and Rig Vedas that there was no child marriage in ancient times and deplored the fact that there were still some so-called leaders in India who favoured child marriage. Sarda Bill should have been passed into law 50 years ago. He hoped that in the next few years the Age of Congent Bill would be raised to at least twenty years in India.

Pandit Dwiyendranathji, Dr. N. D. Savarker, and Mr. Shivdas Chapsy supported the resolution and it was passed unanimously. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

SUPPORT TO SARDA BILL FROM ABROAD

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Presidents of a number of institutions and other representative men and women belonging to the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, in a letter to the "Times", urge that Britishers having weight in Indian affairs should use their influence to support the passage of the Bill for the prohibition of Child Marriages, now under discussion in the Legislative Assembly.—Reuter.

MUSIC BEFORE MOSQUE

QUEER COMPLAINT BEFORE NIZAM

SECUNDERABAD, Sept. 13.

A party of 63 District Police Constables, including some non-Muslim bandsmen, have arrived here to present a memorial in person to H. E. H. The Nizam. Their grievance is alleged to be that they were asked by Mr. Pardhan, Superintendent of Police, Nelgunda, to play music before a mosque while on a route march, both while going out and returning, though they had stopped music, "In accordance with the Nizam's standing Firman."—A.P.

U. P. TRADE UNION CONGRESS

DELEGATES FROM ALL PARTS TO ATTEND

CAWNPORE, Sept. 13.

The U. P. Provincial Trade Union Conference opens its session on the 14th September at 6 p.m. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru the president-elect will be arriving at Cawnpore tomorrow from Agra at 11 a.m.

A large number of delegates from every part of the Province are attending the Conference. A big pandal with sufficient capacity to accommodate more than 6,000 persons has been erected on the premises of the Cawnpore Mazdoor Sabha.—Free Press.

FATE OF NAIR COMMITTEE'S REPORT

SIR SANKARAN REALISES THE TRUTH!

CALCUTTA, Sept. 13.

The trouble in the Indian Central Simon Committee, says an Orient Press Service message, arises from the fact that Sir Sankaran Nair alone realises that his Committee's report will be treated as useless waste paper, while the other members of the Committee want to see their names in the flamboyant, bulky Report. Sir Sankaran Nair feels he would do well if he can finish the work of his Committee by a colourless non-committal Report in which case he may hope to participate in future negotiations between the Indian Nationalists and the Parliamentary Committee.—Free Press.

AMERICAN COTTON SITUATION

—:o:—

Heavy Movement Apt to Lower Prices

COMPETITION OF FOREIGN COTTON

We have received the following weekly review from Messrs. J. S. Bache and Co. of New York dated 15th ultimo:—

The cotton trade during the past fortnight under review has been considerably enlightened as to conditions prevailing as regards the new cotton crop in cultivation and also as to conditions prevailing in the cotton goods markets of America. The report of the Department or Agriculture published on the 8th instant, giving the condition as 69.6 and the indicated production as 15,543,000 bales while only slightly above the average of private estimates, gave encouragement for expectation of a good crop and many opinions were expressed that the final outturn would probably be much larger. This placed a temporary damper on bullish enthusiasm and to a considerable extent checked buying by trade interests—who are now pursuing a policy of buying sparingly on sharp setbacks and on a scale down. During the past week weather conditions were not entirely to the liking of those bearishly inclined and influenced some short covering, resulting in a slight recovery in prices.

CROP PROSPECTS: The Department of Agriculture in formulating its first crop estimate of the season can be said to have used conservatism to the fullest possible extent. It stated that if usual weather prevails during the remainder of the season there will be more weevil damage than last year in all states except Oklahoma and Arkansas, and that the cotton belt as a whole will have weevil losses similar to 1927, in which year crop correspondents reported that the average yield was reduced 18.5 per cent. because of weevil. They further stated that their estimate of crop by condition August 1st was based on an area in cultivation of 46,695,000 acres, they having deducted the ten year average abandonment from ther estimate of acreage in cultivation issued July 1st showing 48,457,000 acres. During the past week reports of heavy deterioration in various sections of the belt have been rather numerous. However, with the high condition of the crop prevailing as we approached the current month of August generally known as the heaviest shedding period, it would be only reasonable to assume that reports of heavy deterioration were inevitable. From conditions that have prevailed during the first half of this month, it appears that the reported excessive deterioration is more psychogenic than real. Continued cloudy and showery weather that has recently prevailed over sections of the central and eastern belts, it is feared, is favouring weevil activity—but the damage so frequently reported recently is we believe the result more of cursory inspection of the fields. Infested sections where the toll of the pest has been reported as heavy, are widely scattered and do not cover any large percentage of acreage in cultivation. Our conclusion taking the entire cotton belt as a whole is that the average condition is holding up as well as can be generally expected and that the crop is making fair to very good progress.

TEXTILE SITUATION: We have before us the report of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants for July which shows that the American mill situation is in a very satisfactory state as far as supply of manufactured goods on hand and unfilled orders is concerned. At the end of July mill stocks on hand represented only a small percentage of a week's production, which compared with surplus goods over unfilled orders at the end of July last year equal to three week's production. This condition was brought about by a curtailment in production in July of twenty per cent. from that of June. Sales during last month were 112.1 per cent. of production shipments 107.8 per cent. of production and unfille orders increased 2.8 per cent. Reports from abroad are also more encouraging, particularly from Great Britain where an early settlement of labour controversies is expected shortly due to the intervention of Premier MacDonald. Stocks of manufactured goods in manufacturers' hands are fast disappearing and stocks in hands of merchandising distributing agencies are constantly being drawn upon due to continued unabated demand for cotton goods of all characters from the consuming public, and this is making for an encouraging outlook for the new season in the industry—and is creating a potential buying power for the raw commodity.

MARKET: We wish to be conservative in formulating our views as to the probable trend of values—and in line therewith we fully realize that during the next few weeks weather conditions that will prevail can either make for a much larger crop than the Government has indicated—or on the other hand cause sufficient damage to lower present estimates. However, we feel that at this time the crop promises a yield that, inclusive of the carryover, of 20,000,000 bales plus While the ultimate supply will probably not greatly, exceed that which was available last season—and likely prove much less than for the season 1926-27, it must nevertheless not be overlook that competition from foreign cotton such as was experienced the past season will continue a price factor as crop reports from the large outside producing countries also read favourable and give indications of large crops. Secretary Hester makes the average prices obtained for lint cotton for the crop year 1928-29, based on the ten spot markets designated by the Secretary of Agriculture, as 18.54c. per lb. We are of the opinion that any enhancement in values as we gradually enter into the beginning of the marketing of the new crop, must be founded on excessive crop deterioration brought about by most unfavourable elements. We are therefore, rather inclined to feel that lower prices are more apt to be witnessed during the period of the heavy movement of the crop.

Closing prices for the most active positions last night were as follows:—

January	18.50
March	18.73
May	18.90

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Sept. 13.

In the share market to-day there was only moderate turn over in jute shares at steady rates. Coals continued firm with fairly large business passing at yesterday's full rates. West Jamuria and Gopalichuck were marked up about one point each. Teams were better and enquiries continued for selected stocks. Tukvar were marked up about three points. In miscellaneous apart from speculative enquiry for Howrah oil which moved up over one rupee there has been no other feature worthy of special mention. Government securities were steady. Following were closing quotations:—

Three and a half per cent paper 68|14; four and a half per cent loan 1955|60 89|12; five per cent war loan 1929|47 96|8; Six per cent bonds 1930 100|10.

Banks: Imperial Bank fully paid 1397, Dc. conty. 346.

Railways: Hardwar Dehra Branch railway 117; Sialkot Narowal Railway 87|12.

Cottons: Bengal Luxmi 70; Bengal Nagpore ordy. 36|8.

Coals: Amalgamated 16|3; Bansra 7|4; Bengal 480; Bengal Giridih 11; Bengal Bhatdee 8|5; Bolompore 3|4; Bokaro and Ramgur 18|14; Borrea ordy. 15; Burra Dhemo 14|10; Burrakur 16|14; Deoli 19|4; East Indian 28|4; Equitable 26|14; Ghusick and Muslia 12|6; Gopalichuck 12; Hurriladih 121; Industry 7|8; Kalapahari 24|12; Katras Jherriah 74|8; Khas Jheriah 45; Marine A 8|4; Minto 13|4; Nazira 15|8; New Kendah 6|2; New Tetturya 2|9; North Damuda 5|15; Nodiha 7|14; Pench Valley 40|10; Raneegunge 46; Samla collieries 10|7; Satpukuria and Sansol 2|6; Sendra 22|8; South Karanpura 8|12; Talcher 2|4; Union 23|8; West Jamuria 12|12; Western 6|9.

Jutes: Anglo-India 468; Bally 346; Barnagore 299; Cheviot 40|3; Craig 5|11; Gourepore 484; Howrah 59|1; Kamarhatty 674|8; Kankinarah 548; National 32|4; Northbrook 75|12; Nuddea 56|8; Presidency 11|8; Union 761; Waverley 10|6.

Miscellaneous Burma Corporation 12|12; Bengal Chemical pref. 9|4; Bareilly Electric 11|4; Bengal Telephone ordy. 13|4; Muttra Electric 10|14; Bengal Iron 12|8; Indian Iron and Steel 16|12; Steel products 5; Tata Iron and Steel second pref. 76|8; British India Corporation pref. 101; Howrah Oil 12|12; Midnapore Zemindary 133; Bengal Timber 215|8; Calcutta Landing and Shipping 10|6 —A. P.

DECORATING VICEREGAL LODGE

—:o:—

AN OPEN EXHIBITION OF INDIAN PAINT NOW SUGGESTED

Mr. Baroda Ukil, Secretary, the Fine Arts and Crafts Syndicate, Ltd., Delhi, has sent the following letter to the Chairman, Standing Finance Committee of the Legislative Assembly:—

Sir,—Allow me to express my heartfelt thanks to you and the members of the Standing Finance Committee for the insertion of a condition in the sanction to the proposal of spending a lakh of rupees for the purchase of pictures for decorating the Viceregal Lodge at New Delhi that a reasonable portion of the grant is to be spent on Indian pictures. The interest displayed by the Committee for the encouragement of Indian art will receive unstinted admiration and gratitude of all.

It must be admitted by all, who have watched the growth of India's National art from the time of its renaissance, that India has, in course of the last two decades, produced a good many artists of outstanding merits and exceptional abilities. Artists like brothers Tagore, Abanidranath and Gaganendranath, Messrs. J. P. Ganguli, Nandalal Bose, Saroda Ukil (Delhi), Rahaman Chughtai (Lahore), A. K. Haldar (Lucknow), K. Venkatappa (Mysore), to mention a few amongst many, are well-known in art-circles and to connoisseurs and art-critics in India and abroad. It would, indeed, be a great pity if these artists' works are ignored while buying pictures for decorating the New Viceregal Lodge.

WANTED OPEN EXHIBITION.

I hasten, therefore, to make the following suggestions for your Committee's kind consideration at the next meeting:— (a) That an Exhibition be organised and all Indian artists be invited through a Press Communique to send their pictures to it. (b) Copies of the Press Communique be sent to all leading Indian artists, whose addresses may be obtained from the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Industries and Labour. (c) The Exhibition be called at Delhi sometime in November. In case of urgency, it may be organised at Simla at an earlier date; but not earlier than the first week of October,— for adequate time should be given to artists to send in best specimens of their works. (d) A selection Board may be formed of five members, with non-official majority if possible, of persons who are not only art-enthusiasts, but are recognised experts of Indian art, to help the Military Secretary to His Excellency, in his selection of pictures. Lastly, (e) the Committee may announce the minimum amount to be spent for the purchases of pictures direct from the Exhibition. This last announcement will not only receive a hearty response from artists everywhere in India, but will also help the Committee to cover all incidental expenses to be incurred in holding the Exhibition.

The reason for suggesting an open Exhibition to private and individual show is three-fold: First, it will afford the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, an opportunity to make purchases from the best examples of Indian painting gathered at one place and also help him to place orders for pictures according to his requirements with artists whose technique of colour and composition may appeal him most. Secondly, art-loving people and general public of the locality will be given the chance of witnessing a representative Art Exhibition of the best examples of Indian painting and also knowing the fact that certain amount was actually spent in purchasing pictures for the Viceregal Lodge, from Indian artists. Thirdly, the adoption of this policy will avoid adverse and unfair criticisms from dissatisfied persons.

I hope my suggestions will receive due consideration at your hand and your Committee's decision may kindly be communicated to me.

FRONTIER RELIEF FUND

VICEROY SENDS RS. 500

PESHAWAR, Sept. 12.

The Chief Commissioner has received from the Viceroy a message stating that His Excellency is contributing Rs. 500 to the Frontier Relief Fund and conveying the Viceroy's deep sympathy with the sufferers and his sincere appreciation of the work of officials and non-officials whose effort had minimised the calamity.

The Chief Commissioner in a message to Mr. Metcalfe, President of the Relief Committee is appealing to all to assist with voluntary contribution to this charitable work.—A.P.

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL

—:o:—

ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE

In accordance with the resolution of the Fourth Karnatak Provincial Volunteer Conference passed at Bagalkot on 1st August, 1929, appointing Dr. Hardiker as Director of the Academy of Physical Culture, Dr. Hardiker, in his capacity as Director, announces that for the ensuing four months of this year, Mr. S. P. Kulkerni of Bagalkot, who is the Bijapur District Organiser of the Karnatak Dal, has been placed in charge of the Academy.

Mr. S. P Kulkerni will be assisted by one Assistant instructor, who may be a local man, and a peon to guard the property of the Academy and to be on its premises at all hours.

Mr. Kulkerni will be responsible:

(1) for the safe-keeping of the entire property of the Academy,

(2) for making arrangements regarding the training of the candidates at the Academy,—both local and from outside,

(3) for the general and satisfactory supervision of the constructional or other work connected with the Academy building or the training thereat, and

(4) for raising the requisite amount for the maintenance of hrs above staff, by enlisting monthly contributors locally in Bagalkot from amongst the helpers and sympathisers of the Dal.

This arrangement will continue till January 1, 1930 or till other arrangements are made later.

All those who have to correspond in connection with the training at the Academy or with matters therewith should address during the ensuing four months: Mr. S. P. Kulkerni Officer in charge, Academy of Physical Culture, Bagalkot. Dt. Bijapur (Karnatak); or Hindustani Seva Dal Headquarters, Hubli (Karnatak).

IN THE MOTHER OF PARLIAMENTS

—:o:—

A CHIVALROUS MEMBER

Parliamentary etiquette in England will stand a good lot of straining. Though they don't encourage bombs they can bear with a good lot of "tua". In the course of a debate in the House of Commons on July 23, 1929, Mr. J. Jones said that a charge of corruption had been made against the West Ham guardians. Perhaps those who talked about corruption know something about it.

While the Hon. Member was speaking, Viscountess Astor entered the House and taking her seat on the front Opposition bench below the gangway entered into whispered conversation with the two Hon. Members on her right.

Mr. J. Jones, looking directly at Viscountess Astor, suddenly exclaimed:—I am not drunk, and when you use that word I tell you, you are a dirty liar'. (Opposition cries of 'Order'.)

Viscountess Astor.—I did not say it.

The Deputy Speaker.—The Hon. Member knows perfectly well that he must not use language of that kind.

Mr. J. Jones.—I have had so many insults from this lady that I am resenting them every time. She does not speak, to me; she talks under her breath. I should like to know what she says.

Viscountess Astor.—I did not say it.

A Labour Member—Yes, you did.

Viscountess Astor.—I did not.

Mr. J. Jones.—I will let it pass for what it is worth.

The Deputy Speaker.—Hon. Members must permit me to keep order, and I shall be glad if the Hon. lady will kindly keep quiet.

Viscountess Astor.—Mr. Deputy Speaker, I really very much resent that.

The Deputy Speaker.—The noble lady has interrupted again and again.

Viscountess Astor.—That is not true.

The Deputy Speaker.—The noble lady must keep quiet during a debate.

Mr. Foot.—Mr. Deputy Speaker, an accusation was made across the floor of the House within your hearing. May I ask whether that accusation was in order?

Mr. J. Jones.—I am not going to stand this much longer. It is quite a common thing for the noble lady to talk under her breath about drunkenness when I am speaking. I will tell her in her teeth that I am a better man drunk than she sober.

Mr. Kedward.—Is it in order, Sir, for an Hon. Member to call another Hon. Member a dirty liar and not withdraw it and be allowed to continue his speech? It is very much resented.

The Deputy Speaker.—I have already said the Hon. Member is out of order, and I understood him to withdraw the expression. (Opposition cries of 'No').

Viscountess Astor.—He did not.

Mr. J. Jones.—In order to meet the opinion of my right reverend friend (a reference to Mr. Kedward who has been a Wesleyan minister), I withdraw the remark 'dirty liar' although I may tell him that it is quite biblical.

The Deputy Speaker.—The Hon. Member must address the Chair.

Mr. J. Jones then proceeded with his speech.

RELIGIOUS FRENZY

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir, When I wrote my last letter on the "Makers of Miss Mayo." I had no idea of the extent to which the canker of religious frenzy, had had made such an advance as, from information placed before me would indicate it has made in that community. I am informed that because an editor of a journal, inserted a review of a German book which pointed out the worship of elements and spirits in the Avesta; he is being stigmatised as "anti-Zoroastrian" and is arraigned before a jury consisting of a millionaire and three solicitors who are to sit in judgment over him to decide whether he should not be "expelled" from the Association because on some historical issues, the offending editor decided in favour of Moslems. It may surprise some of your readers to know that such a spirit of persecution exists amongst a community known for its enlightenment. I am told that the offending editor refuses to succumb and prefers "excommunication" from the Society to submitting to religious "johukhmi." This reminds me to mention that I have ever found Parsee papers when it is a question of reform amongst themselves to be either antigonistic or lukewarm; but the same are most blatant and extremely public spirited, when it is the question of social reforms amongst the Hindus. Take the last debate in the Bombay Corporation on covering of wells, on which side was Mr. P. J. Marzban, the dozen of the Parsis, and did not other Parsis in debate beat the "Bhuleshwarias" and the facts brought out by Mr. Dalal, the Municipal Commissioner showed that in this regard some of the Parsis were as little progressive as the Hindus.—Yours, etc.

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

ROAD TO BAWA MALANG

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I beg to state that for the last ten years or more, a road from Kalyan to Bawa Malang, a distance of ten miles, is being constructed by the District Local Board, Kalyan, but it is much to be regretted that the road has not yet been completed.

2. In addition to thousands of annual pilgrims from Bombay and adjoining cities, people from Bombay and suburbs visit Bawa Malang throughout the year. In the absence of a good metalled road from Kalyan to Bawa Malang the pilgrims, visitors and the public suffer innumerable and untold hardships, an experience of which can only be gained by a personal visit. It is, however, impossible to go to Bawa Malang during the monsoon months.

3. The District Local Board, Kalyan, for reasons best known to themselves, have not completed the road for the last ten years, in spite of the pressing requirements of the pilgrims, visitors and the public, and the aforesaid unsatisfactory state of affairs continues.

4. More over the section of nearly six miles of the Kalyan-Bawa Malang road hitherto constructed by the District Local Board, Kalyan has got a number of ditches, gaps etc., at many places and the journey on a tonga or a bullock cart even on this sectio is intolerable. The section is not thoroughly metalled and provided with requisite bridges.

5. What is really wanted is:—

(1) The provision of a first class metalled road between Kalyan and Malang and of requisite bridges, without further delay.

(2) Provision of wells and "serais" at intervals of two miles on the road for the pilgrims, visitors and the public.

(3) Provision of lights, lamp posts on the road.

(4) The immediate transference of the control of the Kalyan-Malang Road from the District Local Board, Kalyan, to the Public Works or Forest Department of the Bombay Presidency.

6. This matter, though of considerable importance to thousands of pilgrims, visitors and the public has been fearfully neglected for a number of years, and it is high time that the Government makes full enquiry into the matter and does the needful without further delay.—Yours, etc.

A VISITOR.

Thana, Sept. 5.

SECOND WEEK DOUBLE PROGRAMME.

TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK

WITH STAGE DANCES

Krishna's Popular Picture

Revolution in Life

Story by Mr. SHAIDA. Photography by Mr. GORDHAN PATEL.

Directed by Mr. PROFULLA GHOSH.

The mysterious plot of a King's Skull most interesting and exciting climax in the plot—extraordinary horse Riding, Hair-raising Fighting—Really, Its a stunt picture.

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SPIRIT COMMUNICATION

—:o:—

Gandhiji Warns Against Deceptive Messages

Several correspondents have been inquiring whether I receive communications from the spirits of the dead, and whether I do or not, whether I believe in the possibility of, and if yes, approve of, such communications, writes Mr Gandhi in "Young India." The latest inquirer writes as follows:—

"During the last fortnight, I have had the occasion to know a bit of the Indian Spiritualist Society, of Bombay and its publications. As I understand, this Society has attracted a number of people many of whom seem to be satisfied with the results of communication with the spirits of their dear and near ones. Recently a boy was drowned in the Tilak tank, Deccan Gymkhana, Poona, and the parents of the boy have sought communication with his spirit through this Society, I am informed the boy-spirit has spoken to them. In his book "Subhadra" or "Life after Death", Mr. V. D. Rishi, the organiser of the I. S. Society, writes that during his experiences at the seance the spirit of his wife as also other spirits have communicated to him that they take much pleasure and feel a sort of relief to talk to their relatives and friends on this earth. They have thanked him often and often for the good he has done to them by the spread of the science of spirit communication. Mr. Rishi believes that scientists have not done proper justice to this branch of science and he thinks that human effort must be put forth in this direction in order to know exactly what is life after death.

"I have of course kept myself away from the Society so far, but could you not for the benefit of so many who are seeking and those who might yet seek intercourse with the spirits as also for my own benefit—very kindly express your views (publicly if you so please) on this matter, advancing some convincing arguments against what has been mentioned above. How could the messages received by Mr. Rishi be accounted for, if the intercourse with the spirits is undesirable?"

My answers must be categorical I never receive communications from the spirits of the dead. I have no evidence warranting a disbelief in the possibility of such comunications. But I do strongly disapprove of the practice of holding or attempting to hold such communications. They are often deceptive and are products of imagination. The practice is harmful both to the medium and the spirits, assuming the possibility of such communications. It attracts and ties to the earth the spirit so invoked, whereas its effort should be to detach itself from the earth, and rise higher. A spirit is not necessarily purer because it is disembodied. It takes with it most of the frailties to which it was liable when on earth. Information or advice therefore given by it need not be true or sound. That the spirit likes communications with those on earth is no matter for pleasure. On the contrary it should be weaned from such unlawful attachment. So much for the harm done to the spirits.

As for the medium, it is a matter of positive knowledge with me that all those within my experience have been deranged or weak brained and disabled for practical work whilst they were holding or thought they were holding such communications. I can recall no friend of mine who having held such communication had benefited in any way.

INCORPORATED SECRETARIES ASSOCIATION: LONDON

—:o:—

The following students have passed from the Davar's College of Commerce, Bombay, in the Incorporated Secretaries Association's Examination held in June 1929. The subjects for the final examination were:—(1) Secretarial Work & Practice, (2) Law and Conduct of and Procedure at Meetings, (3) Advanced Bookkeeping and Accounts, (4) Incometax Law and Practice, (5) Mercantile Law, (6) Economics, (7) Banking and Exchange, and (8) Company Law.

Final Examination: Successful Candidates:—Mr. Chandulal Prabhashanker Doshi (Passed in all subjects except Incometax) and Mr. William Horatius Kampta-Prasad: (Passed in all subjects except Income-tax.)

The subjects for the Intermediate Examination were: (1) Commercial Arithmetic, (2) Secretarial Work & Practice, (3) Precise-writing, Drafting Reports, Preparing Minutes, Resolutions and Procedure at Meetings, (4) Book-keeping and Accounts, (5) Mercantile Law, (6) Company Law, and (7) Economics.

Intermediate Examination: Successful Candidates:—Messrs. B K. Narayan Bhagwan, G M Chowla, L R Damania; C S Donde; P P Ginwalla; J V Jakatdar; J K Mahajan; C D Subramaniam; J H Vajifdar; F K Kabraji.

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SIMLA, Sept. 12.

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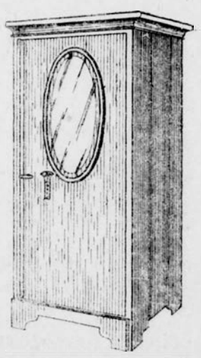

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What the People Say

EDUCATION FOR MARRIED WOMEN

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As my wife had a great ambition for English study, one day I took her personally to a Girls' Convent near my residence and enquired of the Principal whether she held any separate class for the studies of adult women and the reply was in the negative, i.e. "We teach children and unmarried girls only and the Convent is forbidden to allow married women for education al purposes."

After a few days I was given to understand by a friend of mine that there are only two schools for the adult women and widows—somewhere in Girgaum in the city of Bombay, one being conducted by Miss Engineer, B.A., and the other by Madam Nikambe. The attendance of these schools is also arranged nicely as to suit the purpose of the ambitious women at their leisure time i.e. after attending to all their domestic affairs. But these schools are quite good and very helpful to those who are in the same locality. What about those women who are far off, say, in the north of this Island and somewhere in the Island and not within the reach of these schools in a limited time.

Therefore, it is essential to conduct a separate class (just as those classes held by Miss Engineer, B.A. and Madam Nikambe) for the purpose of married women and widows in every section of Bombay wherever girls' schools and girls' convents are provided. By so doing it will endow a great benifit and facility to those seeking education and also will enlighten the eyes of their dark and dumby minds. There are many married women who are actually longing to have further studies and some wishing to take the studies from its infancy. But, alas, their enthusiasm and ambition of mind are dragged behind, there being no proper source to proceed freely as girls' schools and girls' convents are in want of such classes to suit their purpose, although they expect help and support from their husbands to do so.

However, I suggest and ask the authorities concerned to provide facilities for education to the adult women in all girls' schools and girls' convents to bring them perfectly conversant with the three R's in the English language.

There are many educated husbands whose wives are really living in the land of ignorance, darkness and shame, and due to this fact most of the husbands are ashamed to move their wives in societies or into social gatherings, consequently they feel humiliated as their wives are not educated.

Further, I request Miss Engineer and Madam Nikambe to take an active part on the subject I have referred to above and also pray to Almighty that He may strengthen their courage to come forward for the benefit of married women.

Will any of the readers be kind enough to let me know if there is any institution for married ladies and widows in the north of this City? If the reply is in the affirmative I shall be the first man to make the best use of it.

Thanking in advance.—Yours, etc.

A. HUSBAND.

MAZGAON POST OFFICE

To The Editor of The "Chronicle."

Sir,—A rumour is afoot of late regarding the (contemplated?) removal of the Mazagaon Post and Telegraph Offices elsewhere. Had it not secured the currency it has had it not found expression in the press or had the authorities concerned at least not betrayed the silence that sometimes eloquently expresses what one is anxious—or at any rate disinclined to disclose, one would fain have dismissed the news as a baseless rumour. True or false so long as it does not find authoritative contradiction or cease to agitate the popular mind there is no reason why one should not lend an ear to it and pause to reflect upon the consequences of such a removal, if it is at all to take place.

The untility and success of such public institutions as these depend upon the extent of convenience they afford to the public and the revenue they yield to the State and as such they must naturally be located in areas where demand for their existence is most acute. Such demand can only exist where a commercial population and public institutions such as schools, offices, hospitals and the like—not to speak of private residential quarters abound, as it is these that constitute the main sources of its revenues and the chief field of its demands. They must of necessity be accommodated in or not far from these localities. Judged from this standard, if it were not untrue, the present situation of the Post and Telegraph Office is just what can be spoken of as "ideal". It is here that the tram lines terminate, that tile manufacturers and dealers have their offices; and various factories and other public concerns and institutions such as the National Glass Work, the Ice Factory, the Nesbit Hall, the Mazagaon Terraces, the Police Court, St. Mary's Church and School, Sir J. J. Batliwalla Baronet's Mazagaon Castle, the Israelite High School, the Lohana Bhatia Mansions, the Society of St. John the Evangelist, the European High School with residency and Cathedral, the Police Chowki and the public telephone stations, the All Saints Home, the Mazagaon Hill Gardens, the Parsee Health League and their sacred fire ho-uses of prayers, various dispensaries and hospitals,—not to speak of petty shop-keepers, dealers in different articles and numerous residential quarters representing almost all creeds and communities—extend by or in the immediate vicinity of these offices.

As many as six different trunk roads meet at this point. I have also reason to believe that the owner of the house wherein the offices are located at present is not unwilling to effect requisite alterations if any were required to be made. It is not understood how what was convenient locality for these offices for all these 40 years has atonce become inconvenient and unattractive now.

Lastly I can only request the authorities concerned to revise their plan in the light of these facts if the rumour were true and if otherwise to take courage in their hands and make a definite contradiction to the rumour publicly.—Yours, etc.,

"RESIDENT."

WHO IS A HINDU?

To The Editor of The "Chronicle."

Sir,—In all the disputes and squabbles that are going on every day in this unfortunate country of ours, regarding the "safeguarding of special interests," "securing an adequate representation" etc. etc., I have always been at a loss to know who and what a Hindu really is. Nobody, I suppose, has ever tried to give a satisfactory definition of a Hindu, unless it be that everybody who calls himself a Hindu is to be regarded as one. If religion really consists of some principles of behaviour on which to base our conduct, so as to secure a harmonious working of society, there ought to be no quarrel between one religion and another. But apparently, religion consists of nothing else than a set of rules devised by people, who lived hundreds of years ago, and which are to be blindly followed by the present generations, who are, therefore, necessarily required to sell or mortgage their own thinking power. This was the impression created in my mind, on reading the speeches of the diehard members of the Assembly, on that very innocent bill of Rai Bahadur Sarda. A religion, that is threatened with death, the moment a girl's age of marriage is raised to 14, is, to say the least, definitely anti-social and hence immoral. It deserves to be abolished with the least amount of delay.

But the question that suggested itself to me, was really the one that I have stated above. Is a man who believes in images of wood, metal or stone, or one who observes the caste system, or one who is a believer in an impersonal god, or one who considers one particular animal holy or otherwise, or one who fasts on certain days or,—but the list would become interminable —which of these is a Hindu? I am sure, there are a number of people in India who do not believe in any of the things that may be considered as essential to the making up of a Hindu. It is to those that I want to appeal. They should take every opportunity to publicly denounce religion and declare themselves as belonging to no religion. In view of the census that will soon be taken, I wish, they will all bear this in mind and write a plain 'nil' in the column "religion". Let not their anti-religious attitude remain in speech only. Let there be a record of it.—Yours, etc.,

D. D. KARVE.

Poona, Sept. 8.

THE A. I. C. C. MEETING

—:o:—

To the editor of the "Chronicle"

Sir,—I crave the hospitality of your columns to publish the following.

The meeting of the A.I.C.C. is to be held on the 28th of this month in the Ganga Prasad Memorial Hall at Lucknow. It is so arranged that it will suit the convenience of Congress members of the Assembly as well as Mahatmaji who will be touring in the United Provinces. Of course, the most important question to be decided by the Committee is "who should be the President of the coming Congress at Lahore"? It is improbable that Mahatmaji would reconsider his decision. And hence, the situation created is indeed, a grave one. The Lahore Congress will be, for various reasons, an epoch-making session. The Simon Commission report will be published by that time. According to what Mahatmaji said in the last Congress, if Dominion Status is not granted before January 1930, the Congress has to change its goal to definitely one of independence. As far as Mahomedans are concerned, the reservation of seats in the Legislature for them, is a question that has to be seriously considered. For such leaders of the community as Mr. M. A. Jinnah and Ali Brothers stand for it. Then again the hunger-strike problem is another that the Congress has to take note of. Considering these, the coming Congress promises to be a momentous one. And, therefore, the President should be one who can rise to the occasion. Much heat is sure to be developed when the two questions, namely, the reservation of seats and the goal of the Congress are being decided. The President has to be cool and calm and for the time being, at least, disinterested. Then only the Congress can be a success. And Mahatmaji is the only person who is eminently fit for this. But on his declining the responsibility, who should take it. Of course, according to the election result the valiant Sardar of Bardoli should get the honour. A thorough no-changer and firm believer in the constructive programme "Eight years of vissicitudes" have not changed his conviction. And, therefore, as he himself admitted he is quite out of tune with the Congress politics of the present day. How can he then preside over the Congress?

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, on the other hand, is one who is closely connected with the Congress for the past five or six years. As the General Secretary he has shown how capable h eis as an organiser. More over, he is for independence. And, therefore, he will be more capable of controlling the debates, since his party is sure to become very strong in the Lahore Congress The only argument against him is that he is too young. But that is no argument at all. More over, he is an obedient disciple of Mahatmaji and, therefore, with Mahatmaji at his side in the Congress, it will be the same thing as if Mahatmaji himself is the President.

I, therefore, request the A.I.C.C. members to give due considerations to these factors in deciding the important question of Congress presidentship.—Yours, etc.,

Sukh Niwas, No. 12.
Matunga (G.I.P.)

ADOOR RAMCHANDRA,
Congress Member.

TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

—:o:—

MAHARAJA'S ASSURANCE TO EXPERT'S COMMITTEE.

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Geneva.—Addressing the Fifth Committee dealing with social questions, the Maharaja of Kapurthala gave an interesting review of the progress of social and humanitarian work in India. He held out the assurance that the body of experts investigating the traffic in women and children would receive every assistance when they visited India. It was the evidence of consciences being stirred by the spontaneous movement of progress that reform was already under weigh in India with regard to the position and welfare of women.

In this connection he dwelt notably on the measures for the suppression of certain abuses and the marriageable age. He advocated watching and encouraging the forces moving towards eradicating, rather than morbidly contemplating, the evils which had to be cured.

Mrs. Swanwick urged the appointment of women on the Committee of Experts.—Reuter.

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THE LESSON OF HISTORY

Jawaharlal's Address To Kathiawad Youths

(From Our Correspondent.)

RANPUR, Sept. 11.

The first session of the Kathiawad Youth Conference, that was held at Rajkot on the 31st August and 1st and 2nd September under the presidentship of Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru has, it seems, not attracted that amount of public attention which it deserves in view of the president's outspoken speech and the passing of a number of resolutions of a very far-reaching character along with important speeches thereon.

THE FIRST ATTEMPT AT MORVI

The public might remember that the first attempt to hold a conference of the Youths of Kathiawad was made in March last, when the Kathiawad Political Conference was holding its session at Morvi under the presidentship of Syt. Vallabhbhai Patel. At that time the organisers of the Conference had done the most vigorous and provincewide propaganda to rouse the youths, had enlisted nearly 1000 members of the Reception Committee and had made all preparations to hold the session in the manner the Youth Conferences are held all world over. But the authorities of Morvi who are very conservative and cannot appreciate the new awakening got frightened at this and wanted to impose certain limitations on the right of free speech of the delegates of the Youth Conference just as they had done it in the case of the Kathiawad Political Conference. The youths could not see their way to accept these restrictions. Syt. Vallabhbhai Patel and Mahatma Gandhiji, who was also present, though they appreciated the position that the Youths took up, could not throw their weight on the side of their young comrades. Ultimately, matters came to such a pass that the Youths, who could not for a moment bear the idea of accepting the restrictions on their fundamental rights, had, in deference to the wishes of the elders and to assure smooth sailing for the older Political Conference, to give up the idea of holding their conference at Morvi. The youths of Kathiawad, then, as self-respecting men and women, resolved to leave the place where their first attempt to meet together and express the youth-mind was rendered futile. They decided to hold their first conference at some future date vindicating their right of free speech and association. Hence this Rajkot Conference.

1500 DELEGATES AND 1000 VISITORS.

The Rajkot Conference was a grand success and can be characterised as historic in many respects. First of all, the election of Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, the foremost leader of the Youth movement in India as the President of the Conference, was a great attraction to the youths of Kathiawad. Though the Conference was held at a very improper time when all the colleges and high-schools were running, the young men and women reached Rajkot in good numbers. The record of the Reception Committee shows that nearly 1500 delegates and 1000 visitors took part in the conference. Looking to the number of delegates, the decisions taken by the conference can be called representative of the Youths of Kathiawad and should serve as eye-opener to the powers that be in the States of Kathiawad, which are not less than 170. The one most outstanding feature of the Conference was that every resolution was hotly debated, keenly examined and then passed or rejected by very intelligent voting. The right of free speech was completely vindicated under the guidance of Pandit Jawaharlal, who, at the outset, had made it abundantly clear to those whom it concerned that he did not believe in any restrictions especially, in such conferences of youths.

JAMNAGAR PROHIBITON ORDER.

Pundit Jawaharlal delivered a very thoughtful speech as the president. He very frankly expressed his views about the Indian Princes and the Indian States. After preliminary observations he first of all, referred to the strange order of the Navanagar State against the Youth Conference. He said "I am just coming to know that a Prince in a State in Kathiawad has issued an order that no young man or woman from his subjects shall take any part in this Conference. The order is really strange. Perhaps the Prince might have feared that the Youths of his State may learn bad things by attending the conference. Neither this prince nor this order requires any comment. This prince is a very famous man. His reputation is unique in the cricket world. But on the cricket field, art of administration is not taught. And this prince appears to know little of how to rule. There is no doubt there are many such other princes also."

After paying well-deserved tribute to 'Prince Ranjee of Navanagar,' Pundit Jawaharlal referred to the Butler Committee and the Simon Committee and their imperial game to divide into two watertight compartments—British India and Indian India—and asked the Youths of the Indian States to offer an united front against this mischievous attempt.

DAYS OF MONARCHY GONE.

Pundit Jawaharlal, then, expressed himself, in regard to the princes. He said: 'You all know, all the world over, there were many kings and emperors nearly one century before. But now only seven or eight kings survive in the whole of the world. And they too are at once powerless. Let me count before you the present kings. England, Italy, Spain, Sweeden Norway and Japan have kings. In France, Germany or Russia, nobody to-day even remembers the king. At present the race of kings is steadily losing ground. It is losing in number, it is losing in power. I tell you that days of kings and emperors, the days of Rajas and Maharajas are gone. During the last great war, their fall has commenced and now they can never rise again. Rajas and Maharajas have no place in the future society."

LESSONS OF EUROPEAN HISTORY.

Then Jawaharlaljee referred to that period of European History when the people of different countries, after a long, strenuous and desperate fight deprived their kings of all power. He graphically narrated the account of the attempt of king Charles first to levy taxes on the English Nation without securing the consent of Parliament which ultimately resulted in his being beheaded. He described the story of the French Revolution and the Russian Revolution.

Jawaharlaljee then denounced the feudal system still prevailing in Kathiawad and said: "without giving a death-blow to the feudalism you cannot proceed even a step in the direction of progress.

PRINCES AND THE BATTLE OF SWARAJYA

Then Jawaharlaljee entered the arena of the present-day politics. While asking the young men and women of Kathiawad to pay their quota in the battle of Swarajya, he warned them and the leaders of British India never to expect the Rajas and Maharajas to range themselves on the side of the people, that is, against the British Government on whom they depend for their existence. Pundit Jawaharlal proceeded: 'Princes as an institution cannot join us. They fear their rights and privileges will be taken away from them. They are not prepared to lose their present incomes. .....Let me once more tell you that Rajas and Maharajas can have no gains by the Swarajya. They can, then, enjoy no more their autocratic hereditary rights. I may once again say this, too, that in future princes will not remain. That the institution of the princes can continue is against the lessons of History.

THE NEW VISION.

Jawaharlaljee concluded: 'That the people of Indian States want princes or not, they can decide. I believe every man and woman has equal rights. Nobody can have more or less rights because of birth or inheritance. In this age, it is sheer foolishness to say or to believe that one particular class or man has or should have special rights. ..... Young men, you may have your residence in British India or in an Indian State, no matter, the fight is the same. Young friends, keep before your eyes the vision of the new society of the future in which every man and woman will have equal rights, in which feudalism, imperialism and such institutions will have no place. Young men, keep this vision before you, think over it again and again and leave no stone unturned to materialize it in this land of your birth. That is your real work. That is real service of the mother land."

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Diwan Chamanlal on the Hunger Strike Bill

"The Hunger Strike Bill is a lawless law I hope every non-official will oppose this Bill," stated Dewan Chamanlal in an interview to the "Hindustan Times."

The Dewan analysing the Bill continued: The right o an accused which is the most elementary right under the tenets of the Criminal jurisprudence, viz., of being present either personally or through his legal representative to answer a criminal charge made against him and to take all such measures as may be deemed necessary to protect against false accommodation in a court of law is henceforth to be abolished thereby reducing criminal trials a farce unprecedented even in the history of Criminal Law of this country.

The provisions of the Bill circulated and particularly Sub-Section 1 are such as to make it impossible to give a definition of the words, "Voluntarily rendered himself incapable of remaining before the Court in consequence of a single act done by him after his arrest."

A VITAL PRINCIPLE.

It is conceivable that a man who voluntarily and deliberately overeats himself and thereby renders himself incapable of remaining before the court can be dealt with but not the man who refuses to eat any thing at all.

It is not only on the question of principle and a vital one of the criminal jurisprudence that I object to this Bill, not merely on the question of phraseology but equally on the question of wider political principles involved.

The Punjab Government instead of meeting the situation that had arisen in Lahore in a statesmanlike manner displayed a lamentable lack of tact and political sense.

The Lahore hunger strikers whatever might be said about them are fighting for principle. They were not asking to be set at liberty. They were not asking for withdrawl of the case. All that they wanted was that they should be treated as decent human beings even perhaps as is treated to-day the worst European criminal.

It is utter sophistry to imagine that a man who commits a crime from a political motive and jeopardise his life, and liberty rightly or wrongly for a principle is to be placed with a man who commits a hemous moral offence.

This was recognised in Great Britain during the suffragist movement and no British Jurists of any standing has yet dared to suggest radical changes for Great Britain as are being suggested by the Government of India to-day for India.

I do not dispute the difficulty of proceeding with the trial under the provisions of the law as they stand to-day, but there are two ways of meeting the situation; (1) in a statesmanlike manner, viz., conceding their demands; (2) another in a panicky manner conceding the demands of those who desire to rule without a law; for the present Bill is nothing less than a lawless law. I hope every non-official will oppose the Bill.

THE PUNJAB LEGISLATURE

—:o:—

DEBATE ON SIMONITE RECOMMENDATIONS

LAHORE, Sept. 12.

The Punjab Legislative Council will meet here on September 18 and on the motion of a Government Member it will take into consideration the Reform Committee's report and discuss the memorandum prepared by the Punjab Government for the Simon Commission and recommend to the Governor-General-in-Council that the report of these discussions be forwarded to the Simon Commission.—A.P.

SARDAR VALLABHBHAI IN BANGALORE

—:o:—

MUNICIPAL ADDRESS TO BE PRESENTED

BANGALORE, Sept. 12.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel accompanied by Mr. Mahadev Desai and Mr. C. Rajagopalachari arrived at Bangalore this morning. Mr. Patel was presented with addresses by the Gujarati residents of the city, Congress Committee and the Youth League.

The City Municipality at a special meeting to-day unanimously resolved to present an address of welcome to Mr. Patel to-morrow.—A.P.

SIR M. VISVESWARAYYA RESIGNS

—:o:—

The Mysore Government has issued the following communique:

Sir M. Visveswarayya having resigned chairmanship of the Board of management, the Bhadravathi Iron Works, Mr. Krishna Rao, first member of the Council has been appointed Chairman.—A.P.

FLOUTING POPULAR OPINION

—:o:—

CEYLON GOVT. TO CERTIFY "CUT"

CIVIL SERVANTS' PASSAGES

COLOMBO, Sept. 12.

The Colonial Secretary announced in the Select Committee that Government intended to use the weapon of certification if necessary to restore "cuts" amounting to Rs. 2,95,000 in respect of civil servants passages and Rs. 4,50,000 in respect of holiday warrants. The unofficial members' plan for finding the balance includes increases in price of arrack and import duty on foreign liquor, addition of one cent to tea export duty and a betting tax.—A.P.

ELDER MURDER CASE.

—:o:—

CONDUCTOR GUARD'S EVIDENCE.

JAMSHEDPUR, Sept. 12.

Enquiry into the Elder murder case was resumed to-day. The witnesses examined included Conductor Guard Gill who discovered the murder at Bilaspur. He detailed the occurrences *en route* at Kharagpur and Chakradharpur. The accused told him he was an Assistant Traffic Superintendent and was travelling to Nagpur. He described the condition of the bathroom when the murder was discovered was also the injuries Mr. J. K. Elder, brother of the deceased identified the clothes and articles of his brother including a silk suit presented by himself, and a shirt bought in London.

Mr. Sandeman and Mr. Maitland, clerks of the Dalhousie Jute Mill deposed to having seen Elder off at Howrah. They added they noticed the accused in the same compartment.

Another witness deposed to having seen the accused and the deceased dining at the same table at Khitdadbar.

A number of police and railway officers were also examined.

The case was adjourned till tomorrow.—A.P.

INDIAN CONTACT WITH EAST AFRICA

—:o:—

Continued from paeg :8).

Feetham Commission and Indian representations were receiving careful consideration at their hands. It is obvious that somebody was pulling the leg of the Indians as a whole.

HILTON YOUNG COMMISSION.

Before I deal with this subject, I must at once say that the absence of any Indian on this Commission has been the cause of the gravest dissatisfaction to the Indian community. In fact the dissatisfaction was so acute that we openly talked of having nothing to do with the Commission. If the Imperial Government intended to have an unbiassed and independent enquiry, I cannot possibly understand why they should not have appointed on this Commission at least one Indian and that also, if not from this Colony, at least from India. This gave the Indian community additional cause to suspect that even the Imperial Government did not wish to deal fairly with them. I am firmly convinced that no valid reason exists for such a Commission being sent out.

In the White Paper of 1923 the Baldwin Government after protracted discussion laid down certain principles which were to govern them in their dealings with the Kenya Colony. I take the liberty of quoting some extracts from the said White Paper, viz:

"Primarily, Kenya is an African Territory and His Majesty's Government think it necessary to record their considered opinion that the interests of the African natives must be paramount and that if and when these interests and the interests of the immigrant races should conflict, the former should prevail.

His Majesty's Government cannot but regard the grant of responsible self-Government as out of the question within any period of time which need not be taken into consideration. Nor would they contemplate yet the possibility of substituting an Unofficial Majority. Hasty action is to be strongly deprecated and it will be necessary to see how matters develop specially in regard to African representation before proposals for so fundamental a change in the constitution of this Colony can be entertained."

"But in the administration of Kenya His Majesty's Government regard themselves as exercising a trust on behalf of the African population and they are unable to delegate or share this trust, the object of which may be defined as the protection and advancement of the native races."

"This paramount duty of trusteeship will continue as in the past to be carried out under the Secretary of State for Colonies by the Agents of the Imperial Government and by them alone."

NO DEMAND FOR FEDERATION.

I also give below a quotation from the Report of the Ormsby Gore Commission published in 1925:

"We found little, if any, support in East Africa for the idea of immediate federation and in some quarters we found definite hostility. We received a memorial against federation from the King and native Government of Uganda, and discussions which had taken place in parts of Kenya immediately prior to our arrival revealed that the suggestion was viewed with more than a little suspicion by all sections of European opinion in Kenya. All shades of opinion in Zanzibar are hostile to federation, and we also received representations against federation from various Indian Associations throughout the three northern territories. But apart altogether from these expressions of opinion, we came definitely to the conclusion that any attempt at federation would be premature. Geographical conditions and the lack of communications would be a serious obstacle. Federal Government would be expensive and cumbersome; it would curtail in many directions the freedom of action which now belongs to the Local Governments, and would lead to delay in all Local Government matters which require reference to the Secretary of State. Moreover, it is very doubtful whether a Governor General and super-staff in East Africa would materially reduce the amount of correspondence between the East African Governments and the Colonial Office."

I need not point out that four years had hardly passed since the White Paper of 1923 was published and only two years since the Report of the Ormsby-Gore Commission made public when this Commission was appointed in the middle of 1927.

(To Be Continued).

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Sanghi Brothers, Jodhpur, Rajputana.
Shri Laxmi Motor Works, Kolhapur.
Shrinivas Balkishanlal, Kamgaon, Berar.
Sholapur Motor Stores, Sholapur.
Trilochanlal Brothers, Dharwar.
P. G. Virginear, Margao, Goa.

AQUICULTURE.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 8)

the year, for construction of irrigation works. This is generous indeed but if the Government would have set aside one-tenth of the amount or only 1 lakh for the year or Pisciculture it would have done a great deal to enhance the productivity of irrigation works and the fishery industry in general. It is oped that the Government will establish a department of fisheries in the near future to encourage the industry.

A CHAIR FOR AQUICULTURE.

To render full justice to the problem of Pisciculture, arrangements must be made for a regular training in the subject. Like Horticulture, Sericulture, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Pisciculture should really be treated as a subsidiary line to agriculture. In many of the universities of Germany and America training in Pisciculture is given in the colleges of agriculture. The reason being that preliminary courses in Zoology, Physiology, Bacteriology, Chemistry, and Botany and animal nutrition which are the prerequisites of Pisciculture are supposed to be given in an agricultural college; so, the only courses to be supplemented are those of fisheries. So, this eliminates a great deal of expenditure. It is highly desirable to create a chair for Pisciculture, in the college of agriculture, Poona. This will enable the graduates of the college, when they are appointed district agricultural officers, to utilise every drop of water in their districts fruitfully.

DUTY OF PUBLIC.

If the public realises the tremendous possibilities of the development of Pisciculture and are intent on promoting its cause the industry is sure to prosper in the nearest future. It is believed that men like late J. N. Tata, who contributed 30 lakhs for the advancement of science and industry and Sir Sassoon J. David, who contributed £53,300 for agricultural schools and the improvement of agricultural methods are not wanting to-day to support a new industry full of possibilities.

PRINCE OF WALES MUSEUM

—:o:—

SPECIAL EXHIBITION

The Curator of the Archaeological Section of the Prince of Wales Museum has recently exhibited in a Special Exhibition case, near the entrance to the Buddhistic Gallery on the intermediate floor, a splendid collection of South Indian Bronze Votive images of Buddha, discovered at Negapatam in Tanjore District. Out of the four seated figures one is in the earth-touching (Bhumisparsha) attitude and three are in the act of meditating (Dhyana). The rest are all standing with the hands in the Abhaya and Varada poses that is in the act of giving protection and conferring a boon. Six out of the whole lot have inscriptions on their pedestals in Tamil characters of the 13th century A.D., recording the names of the various donors, who offered those images in worship. It is hoped the public will avail themselves of the opportunity of having a collective view of the find before it is disturbed for scientific classification.

BE READY FOR THE FIGHT

—:o:—

IF BRITAIN REJECTS OFFER OF PEACE

DR. KITCHLEW'S EXHORTATION TO STUDENTS

LUCKNOW, Sept. 12.

Addressing the Lucknow University students this evening, Dr. Kitchlew, Chairman, Reception Committee, 44th Indian National Congress, Lahore, exhorted the students to take a lively part in the current political problems concerning their country along with their usual studies. Quoting examples from various countries in the West he proved that taking part in politics was no sin for students. In conclusion he appealed that the Indian National Congress is waiting for them to join the fight for Swaraj which begins on 1st January in case England does not accede to their legitimate demands.—Free Press.

A NEW SPEED RECORD

—:o:—

LONDON, Sept. 12.

It is now discovered that Orlebar made a new speed record of 357.7 miles per hour at yesterday's speed trial, with the fastest lap speed of 365.1 miles per hour.—Reuter.

TROPICAL PILLS for LADIES

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Dr. JULES PLATEAU, PARIS, FRANCE.

ARE WOMAN'S SPECIAL AND BEST TONIC.

Extensively used and recommended by Eminent Physicians. If you suffer from inflamation, painful periods, bearing down pains, nervousness, hot flushes, poor complexion, discolourations, pains in the back or side, headaches, lack of appetite, or in low spirit, these Pills will act directly and naturally and they will strengthen those organs which at times need a tonic.

These pills do not interfere with any other medicine or treatment. They are composed of vegetables so harmless that their use may be prolonged for many months, even years. Before commencing the use of these Pills we recommend a mid laxative and that is "Tutocito" Laxative Pills.

SLIMOIDS FOR OBESITY CURES SLIMOIDS

ITS DANGERS

The digestive organs of those suffering from Obesity or over stoutness do not function properly. Instead of assimilating and coverting the natural fats into nourishing and vigour producing elements, superfluous fatty tissue is permitted to accumulate. This accumulation impedes the action of the various organs, causing loss of vim and energy, quickness and shortness of breath on the least exertion, palpita and other affections of the heart, headaches, constipation, foul breath, kidney troubles, and other disorders.

ITS INCONVENIENCE

In these days of tennis, golf, and other out-door sports, the over-stout are at a grave disadvantage.

At Dances too, the stout person cannot move with that ease and grace so fully enjoyed by those less fleshy.

And in many other ways during every day life, those suffering from Obesity, through their enforced in-activity, are unable to extract the full enjoyment of life.

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One should be taken after every meal and at bedtime, and should be followed by a draught of water.

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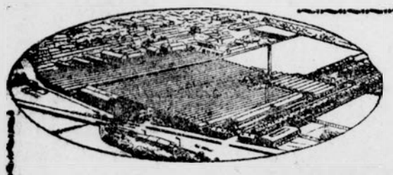

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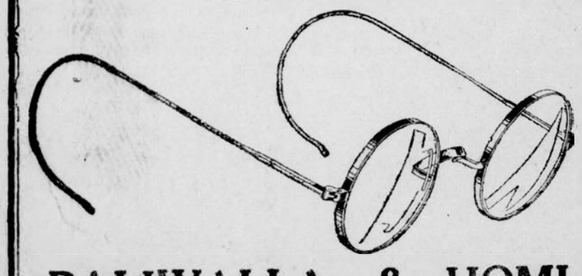

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THAT NAME IS OUR PRIDE—YOUR SECURITY.

POLITICAL OBJECTIVE OF KATHIAWAD

—:o:—

Youth Conference's Resolutions

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Sept. 11.

The Kathiawad Youth Conference which was presided over by Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, passed 18 resolutions all of which expressed the youth-mind of Kathiawad on the present day social and political problems. The social resolutions asked the youths to march forward in all directions. By the first resolution the aim of the Kathiawad Youth League—which this conference has transformed itself into was, 'to weld together the youths of Kathiawad with a view to organize various activities contributary to the achievments,' of complete independence for India by peaceful and legitimate means. By one resolution from the chair, the youths of Kathiawad sent their homage of love to comrade Bhagatsingh, Dutt and their co-sufferers. The following other resolutions were passed:—

POLITICAL PRISONERS OF GONDAL.

"This Conference of the Youths of the Kathiawad congratulates the seven young men of Dhoraji in the Gondal State for their bravery, courage and patriotism on their release after suffering for four years in the Gondal jail.

This resolution was proposed by Mr. Kakalbhai Kothary and seconded by Mr. Hargovind Pandya. Mr. Kothary narrated the sufferings of these young men and gave a reply to those who described the present administration of Gondal a good administration. Mr. Kothary said no administration could be characterized as good in which no freedom of speech, no freedom of press, no representative institutions and the spirit to crush ruthlessly even the feeblest expression of political mind of the people, existed.

TRIBUTE TO LAVANPRASAD.

Mr. Manilal Kothary proposed and Mr. Amritlal Mehta, the Secretary, the Bombay Jamnagar Praja Mandal, seconded the following resolution:

'This Conference condemns the improper step that the authorities have taken by promulgating an order which seeks to attack the elementary and precious right of the youths of Jamnagar to take part in this Conference of the Youths of Kathiawad.'

'This Conference of the Youths of Kathiawad congratulates Mr. Lavanprasad, the brave young man of Jamnagar, for cheerfully putting up with the haragsments imposed on him for his 'crime' of showing courage in sending a petition to Jam Saheb expressing the smouldering discontent of the people against the Ijaras (monopolies).'

NO FREEDOM OF SPEECH IN KATHIAWAD.

Mr. Manishanker Trivedi, General Secretary of the Indian States Peoples' Conference, proposed and Mr. Ventshanker Buch seconded the following resolution:

"This Conference expresses its indignation against Jamnagar, Junagadh, Gondal, Dhrangadhra, the agency, and such other States of Kathiawad wherein the popular right of the freedom of speech is restricted by legislation or executive orders as also against other States where the same conditions prevail. This Conference suggests to the States to remove these restrictions and urges upon the people to start agitation against such restirctions."

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL OBJECTIVE.

Mr. Kakalbhai Kothary moved and Mr. Jamnadas Gandhi seconded the following resolution:

"This Conference of the Youths of Kathiawad declares the following in the name of the Youths of Kathiawad.

(1) That Kathiawad as a whole should take its proper place as one province in the future constitution of India enjoying complete independence and free from the shackles of any foreign power that Kathiawad should have one Government based on the principles of democracy and equality of man, that the citizen of Kathiawad should have as many rights as the citizen of India, that is, the political objective of Kathiawad.

(2) That all sorts of differences of communities and classes should go, that social equality be estabilshed, that every Kathiawadi gets an equal opportunity for the development of life, that equal rights of men and women are accepted, that is the social objective of Kathiawad.

(3) The Kathiawadi youth attaches more value to the rights of men as man than to the rights derived by the treaties and engagements. The Kathiawadi youth believes that those treaties and engagements which come in the way of the rights of man as man should be treated as scraps.

RIGHT TO DEPOSE.

Mr. Amritlal Sheth moved and Mr. Vithaldas Jerajani of the All-India Spinners Association seconded the following resolution:

'This Conference reminds the princes as well as the people of the latter's following birthrights as a remedy of the despotism, autocracy that are prevalent in the Indian States:

(1) It is the inherent right of the people to depose any prince who proves himself unfit in discharging his duties.

(2) It is the inherent right of the people of disinherit any heir apparent who proves himself unfit to shoulder his future responsibilities.

(3) It is inherent right of the people to establish a Government without a prince when the faith of the people in the institution of princes is gone.

AGENCY ORDER CONDEMNED.

Mr. Ramji Doshi moved and Mr. Amritlal Shah seconded the following resolution:

'As the people residing in the Agency Areas as well as other people are deprived of man-hood, public life, personal security and freedom by the notification No. 122 of 22-12-28 as published in the Gazzette of the Western India States Agency in its issue of 27-12-29 on page 350 and as corrected in the Gazzette of 1-3-29, on page 50 by notification No. 24, this Conference protests against it and recommends to the authorities concerned to cancel it at once!

DIRECT RELATIONS WITH THE CROWN.

Mr. Chhotalal Morarji Kothari, the well-known banker of Rajkot, proposed and Mr. Manishanker Trivedi seconded the following resolution:

'This Youth Conference condemns the princes who intoxicated by their fantastic notions about the direct relations with the crown, at a time when British India is progressing towards Swarajya, are attempting and propagating to divide India into two parts by getting the Butler Committee appointed as tools of the policy of 'divide and rule' of British politicians.'

CONCLUSION.

While proposing, seconding and supporting all these resolutions, very strong speeches, expressive of the discontent that is buring within, were delivered by Messrs. Amritlal Sheth, Manilal Kothari, Manishanker Trivedi, Balwantrai Mehta, Vithaldas Jerajani, Yusuf Meherali of the Bombay Youth league, Rohit Mehta of the Ahmedabad Youth league, Kakalbhai Kothary, Harigovind Pundit, Chhotalal Morarji Kothary, Ramji Manekchand Vakil and others. The speakers were generally representatives of the Youths of Kathiawad. Their speeches, I think, expressed the inner feelings of the youths of Kathiawad, which can be summarized in two sentences as follows: 'We are fed up the princes and their 'divine right to misrule'. 'We are determined to assert our manhood.'

The first Session of the Kathiawad Youth Conference was, I believe, the first of its kind in the annals of the Indian states and opens a new are.

AERIAL SURVEY ORDERED.

—:o:—

KARACHI, Sept. 12.

Whilst the flood pressure on canals bunds in Upper and Middle Sind is now decreasing, the increased pressure as peak of the flood passes through Lower Sind is causing anxiety in Karachi District where aerial survey had been decided upon. An aeroplane left here for Hyderabad this morning.—A.P.

KIDNAPPING CASE DROPPED

—:o:—

VICTIM TO RESCUE

GETS ACCUSED OUT OF CLUTCHES OF LAW BY MARRYING HIM

A kidnapping case against a Mahomedan youth at the High Court Sessions was withdrawn on Wednesday as the accused had married the girl the previous day.

The accused and the girl Kulsumbi were living in the same building and were both found missing on March 24 last. They were subsequently traced, and as the girl was under 16, the accused was arrested for kidnapping a minor from lawful guardianship.

The girl attained the age of 16 only a month ago. With her consent, the accused married her on the eve of the day the case was due to be heard.

When the case was called on, Mr. Brown for the prosecution informed the Court that the girl had willingly married, though her mother was averse to it and the father was indifferent so long as the ornaments he had presented to the daughter were returned to him. The prosecution therefore did not wish to press the charge.

Mr. Azad who appeared for the defence produced the marriage certificate. The girl also went into the witness box and stated she was over 16 and had married the accused willingly.

Mr. Azad stated that the girl had satisfied her father by flinging the ornaments in the corridor the previous day.

Mr. Justice Rangnekar allowed the case to be withdrawn.

DISHUTE OVER CINEMA BUSINESS.

—:o:—

PLAINTIFF'S CLAIM FOR SOLE MANAGEMENT.

On the original side of the High Court before Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia the hearing came on of the notice of motion taken out by R. E. Sethna asking for an injunction to restrain the defendants J. M. Tarachand and others, from carrying on a certain business or deriving any benefit therefrom except through the plaintiff, and for the appointment of a receiver to take charge of the same pending the final disposal of the suit regarding his claim.

The first defendant is the proprietor of the "Apollo Surya Cinema" at Parel. According to the plaintiff, he had entered into an agreement with the first defendant in April 1929 whereby the latter appointed him a manager for 5 years to conduct and manage the Cinema. The plaintiff was under the agreement, entitled to receive 50 per cent. of the profits and he was to manage the Cinema through such nominee as he thought fit.

Accordingly, the plaintiff appointed one Deniar Sethna as his agent and nominee to manage the Cinema at a certain salary. Three months later, the defendant wrote to the plaintiff not to allow Deniar to attend the Cinema, and the second defendant, who purported to act under instructions of the first defendant, prevented the plaintiff also from carrying on the management. Under these circumstances, the plaintiff filed the present suit.

Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Golwala and Co. appeared for the plaintiff. He contended that if the plaintiff could prove his case, he would be entitled to damages for breach of agreement, which would have to be assessed on the profits. For this purpose, it was necessary to appoint a receiver to manage the business and keep proper accounts.

Mr. N. P. Engineer, who appeared for the defendants, submitted that the agreement was one between master and servant, and if the plaintiff was wrongfully dismissed he could claim damages on that score. But there was no necessity for appointing a receiver.

After hearing the arguments, his Lordship discharged the notice of motion on the defendants undertaking to keep proper accounts initialled by their attorneys twice a month.

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TRADE AND FINANCE

Improvement in Money Demand

FEVERISH ACTIVITY IN TATA STEELS

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

Bombay, Sept. 13.

MONEY.

In spite of the short working week, the money market was not devoid of interest and there were distinct signs of an improvement towards the close. The rate for call money rose from 1-1|4 to 1-3|4 per cent, money being in request at the latter figure. The trade demand shows a small increase of about Rs. 20 lacs this week. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One month 2 per cent two month 2-1|2 per cent, three months 3-1|4 per cent and six months 4 to 4-1|2 per cent.

Last Saturday, Government announced that further sales of twelve months' treasury bills will be suspended for the present from Tuesday the 10th instant. From the third to the ninth September they have been able to secure Rs. 5,05,75,000. The total borrowing of 12 months' treasuries since their introduction on 2nd August now amounts to Rs. 11.32 crores. It may be recalled that the total amount of cash subscriptions required by Government for the last loan was between 18 to 28 crores, of which only about Rs. 13 crores were secured for. This amount is now re-invested in months' treasury bills. Government would thus seem to be provided for to a great extent. Incidentally it may be noted that the rate paid for treasuries and the yield on the loan are almost identical.

The discontinuance of 12 months' treasuries is welcomed by the Bankers and in industrial circles, who would have viewed with some concern the prospect of a prolonged interference with their normal finance business.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 6th September 1929 shows a decrease of Rs. 319.59 lacs in the cash balance which now amounts to Rs. 28,42,19,000 as compared with Rs. 20.77 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 33.12, a decrease of 3.83 per cent under last week. Government securities have increased by the large figure of Rs. 421.96 lacs owing to purchases of treasury bills during the last two weeks. Loans, Cash credits and Inland bills discounted are all down by Rs. 18.44 lacs, Rs. 21.80 lacs and Rs. 41.70 lacs respectively. Despite heavy sales of treasuries Government deposits are up by only Rs. 99.46 lacs to Rs. 13.43 crores due probably to payment for sterling purchases coupled with the beginning of the month requirements. Other deposits have declined by Rs. 100.04 lacs to Rs. 71.22 crores. The Bank rate stands unchanged at 5 per cent.

A sagging tendency was noticeable in the gilt-edged market with a fractional decline in prices of most issues. 3-1|2 p.c. Paper moved in an erratic fashion, the rate after improving from Rs. 68-8 to Rs. 68-10-6 declined and closed at Rs. 68-8. 5 per cent 1945-55 Loan eased to Rs. 101-15, while 1935 and 1933 loans were unchanged at Rs. 98 and Rs. 100-14 respectively. 6 per cent Bonds, due 1930, 1931 and 1932 declined to Rs. 101-4, Rs. 102-4 and Rs. 103-6 respectively. 6-1|2 per cent Bombay Development loan stands at last week's rate of Rs. 107. 4 per cent 1960-70 Loan remained unaltered at Rs. 78 and 1934-37 at Rs. 90-13. 4-1|2 per cent 1955-60 Loan shows no change at Rs. 90-2, while 1934 Bonds rose slightly to Rs. 96-4.

The tenders received for the Calcutta Improvement Trust 5-1|2 per cent Debenture Loan of Rs. 25 lacs amounted to Rs. 82-1|2 lacs and tenders down to Rs. 97 per cent have been accepted in full. The total amount allotted is Rs. 21,88,200 and and the average rate is Rs. 97-6-0.

EXCHANGE.

The tone of sterling exchange was better during the week with a rise of 1|32d in the rate for ready to 1s.5-27|32d. The appearance of export bills in Calcutta and the large amount of money invested in treasuries were the chief factors responsible for the present steadiness. The enquiry for all remittances is small. So long as Government continue to buy sterling at 1s.5-7|8d. the market does not look for an improvement in sterling exchange. The following are the forward rates:—September 1s.5-27|32d, October 1s.5-7|8d, November 1s.5-15|16d, December 1s.5-31|32d, January 1s. 6d., February 1s.5-31|32d. and March 1s.5-15|16d.

The dollar sterling quotation kept steady at dol. 4.84-23|32. French francs, the Belga and the Italian lira were unchanged at 123.89. 34.89 and 92.70 respectively.

A press communique of the 10th instant states that the sterling purchased in India during the week ending 7th September amounted to £445,000 and the total remittances to the Home Treasury to that date £10,250,000.

GOLD.

The gold market is still without notable features and rates remained practically unchanged until yesterday when ready rose to Rs. 21-7-3 per tola. Business continues at a low ebb with the daily off-take at 8,000 tolas and stocks on hand approximating 1.1|4 lacs tolas. The rate for ready sovereigns after improving to Rs. 13-9 declined and closed at Rs. 13-8-9, and delivery 19th October fell to Rs. 13-7-3. It is reported that a fair amount of business in Sovereigns was done in forward delivery. In London the quotation for gold kept unchanged at 84s.11-1|2d. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21-7-3 and Rs. 21-6-9 for ready and 19th September settlement and Rs. 21-7-6 and Rs. 21-7-3 for 19th October settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £20,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £72,-700. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 8,56,648 in bar and coin.

SILVER.

The depressed feeling in the silver market persists and the rates have dropped further during the week. Sellers predominated and a fair amount of inter-bazar business transpired. Ready which opened at Rs. 55|- eased to Rs. 54-9 and after improving to Rs. 54-13 closed at Rs. 54-9 per 100 tolas. The Shanghai tael after touching the low level of 2s.3-15|16d closed at 2|4, and the price of silver in London fell to 23-13|16 per ounce standard for ready, the lowest on record since 1915. America and China banks took no particular interest in the local market. The off-take averages 120 bars a day with stocks on hand reduced to 2300 bars. In London the highest and lowest rates were 24-1|16 and 23-13|16d. for ready and 24-1|8d and 23-15|16d for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 55 and Rs. 54-9 for ready and 23rd September settlement and Rs. 54-15 and Rs. 54-8 for 22nd October settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £30,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £220,000. The total imports during the week amounted Rs. 57,927 in coin.

SHARES.

The share market after being closed for several days opened with a buoyant tone and there was a general recovery in rates with marked rise in Tata Steel shares. In the cotton mill group prices improved on better attendance at the mills. The following are the fluctuations in some of the leaders:—Bombay Dyeing 756-770; Century Rs. 328|12-327|8; Central India Rs. 490-491|4; Crescent Rs. 97|8-95; Fazulbhoy Rs. 580-578|12; Indian Bleaching Rs. 141|4; Indore Malwa Rs. 378|12; Kohinoor Rs. 176|4; New Great Rs. 176|4; Pearls Rs. 335-333|12; Simplex Rs. 45-46|4 and Swadeshi Rs. 418|12-420.

The miscellaneous section ruled steady with feverish activity in Tata Steels. The loss shown in the company's report published yesterday seems to have been discounted and optimism prevails as regards the future working of the steel work at Jamshedpur. Ordys. improved to Rs. 69 while Defds. jumped to Rs. 270 gaining nearly Rs. 30 over last closing rates. Tata Hydros were a trifle quieter at Rs. 1213|12 and Tata Power at Rs. 607|8. Andhra Valleys lost some Rs. 20 to Rs. 660. Alcocks kept steady at Rs. 313|12 and Bombay Burmas at Rs. 746|4. Bombay Trams improved to Rs. 139|6 and Bombay Steams to Rs. 205. Scindia steams also rose from Rs. 10 to Rs. 11|8. Cement shares ruled steady, Budis improving to Rs. 18|4 and Indian Cements to Rs. 271|4. Katni Ordys. are quoted at Rs. 203|12 with Defds. at Rs. 775. Among railways, Ahmed. Prantij improved to Rs. 805 and Gujarat to Rs. 81. Tapti Valleys rose from Rs. 656|4 to 662|8, while Upper Sindh receded to Rs. 83|8.

Imperial Bank shares declined slightly to Rs. 1397|8 and Contributories to Rs. 345. Bank of India shares maintained the level of Rs. 100 and those of the Central Bank of Rs. 18|8.

YARN MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Sept. 13.

The important event during the week has been the publication of the second American Bureau Report which was construed to be a very Bullish document but has been followed by hedged selling on a large scale as a result of which prices in cotton have declined further instead of the expected improvement. Due to this unexpected decline in cotton, prices in all kinds of yarns in the local market has undergone a rapid decline and there has been no confidence amongst the dealers even after such a heavy decline. The decline, however, is very heavy in Indian yarns where in many cases prices have gone down to the extent of 1/2 anna to 3/4 anna per lb. and even at the close there has been no satisfactory offtake. Courser counts, particularly 6-1/2s, 8-1/2s, 10-1/2s, 12-1/2s and 14-1/2s, have suffered most. The principal reasons are sharp decline in cotton prices and increased production in Bombay Mills. At the close, however, the tendency is steady and if cotton prices remain steady we expect improvement in demand from the Consuming Districts.

English Yarns: There has been no fresh forward business with Manchester on account of higher prices and very poor offake in the local market.

Japanese Yarns: Turnover in this class of yarns is comparatively better but prices have declined further particularly in Mercerized yarns where there has been continued pressure of sales by the weak holders. The present level is very attractive but surprisingly there is yet no definite improvement in demand. Exchange has been steadily improving whereas Sampin does not show any big difference.

Artificial Silk Yarns: Due to continued slack demand prices have been inclined to decline to some extent although the position on the other side is very steady. There is no further fresh business during the week.

Indian Yarns: There has been steady improvement in Labour situation and some of the Mills have been able to show better results in production. Demand, unfortunately, for yarns is not very satisfactory during the last few days but it is now expected that there will be some buying for the Divali.

The undertone of the market now is steady.

WEEKLY COAL REPORT

Bombay, Sept. 12.

During the week under report, there is no important business to be reported.

Steamer discharging Coal in the stream:—

11-9-29 s.s. Westbury, Desh./Seeb./Poniati, Andrew Yule and Co.

Steamers expected to arrive with Coal cargo:—

18-9-29 s.s. Jaladuta, Desh./Seeb./Poniati, Andrew Yule and Co.

20-9-29 s.s. Sarvistan, Gaslitan and Samla Coal, Choonilal Harilal and Co.

27-9-29 s.s. Jalarashmi, Bhalgora and Kuardi Coal (Eastern Bunkerers Ltd. and Gandhi and Co.

QUOTATIONS.

Deshargarh Coal C.I.F. Rs. 16; Ex-Scales Darukhana Rs. 18.

Deshargarh/Seebpore/Poniati C.I.F. Rs. 15/12; Ex-Scales Darukhana Rs. 17/12.

Korthi Poniati C.I.F. Rs. 15/-; Gaslitan Steam Coal C.I.F. Rs. 15/8.

Samla Steam Coal C.I.F. Rs. 15.

Bhalgora Steam Coal C.I.F. Rs. 15/12.

Kuardi Steam Coal C.I.F. Rs. 15.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, Sept. 13.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 13/9/29 Colaba Point 0.00" Fort 0.00" J. J. Hospital 0.00".

Total since 1st June to date 13/9/29 Colaba Point 48.77" Fort 68.43" J. J. Hospital 54.93".

Total for the corresponding period of 1928 Colaba Point 77.18" Fort 108.59" J. J. Hospital 83.81".

Total for the corresponding period of 1927 Colaba Point 56.90" Fort 72.25" J. J. Hospital 56.40".

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 13/9/1929.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.886 inches (.077 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours .017.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.3 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.2 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.2 degrees (2.2 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.1 degrees (0.7 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 82 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E. N.E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 6 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 124 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 16.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 1 mile per hour.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.00 inches

Total rainfall during the month 1.18 inches.

Totl rainfall during the year 49.46 inches.

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Bombay Muslims' Tribute to Jatin Das

APPEAL FOR HELP TO NADIR KHAN

Under the auspices of the Congress Muslim Party a very largely attended meeting was held at Chhota Kabrastan on Friday night, when Moulvi Mahomed Ali presided. The meeting lasted till after midnight. Four resolutions were passed. The first resolution was moved by Mr. S. A. Brelvi and was seconded by Moulana Mahomed Ali and was as follows:—

This public meeting of the Muslims of Bombay held under the auspices of the Congress Muslim Party while confirming the resolution passed at the Bombay Muslims' meeting held at the Juma Masjid on 4th September 1929 emphatically condemns the attitude of the British Government as disclosed in proclamation of the High Commissioner of Palestine made immediately on his arrival from London and the recent communique issued by the Government of India, towards the unanimous demand of the Muslims for the immediate abrogation of the Palestine Mandate. The meeting feels that the only fitting reply that a self-respecting nation or community can give to such callous disregard of its demand is to break off once and for all the shackles which are binding it to such a humiliating position and hence calls upon the Indian Muslims to redouble their efforts towards winning the freedom of India without which the freedom of Palestine and other Islamic countries from foreign domination cannot be secured.

TRIBUTE TO JATIN DAS.

The second resolution which was as follows was moved by Mr. Abid Ali Jafferbhoy and seconded by Moulana Mohomed Irfan:—

This public meeting of Muslims of Bombay while placing on record its heart-felt sorrow at the death of Jatindranath Das in tragic circumstances, emphatically declares that the event is not the death of a young and brave patriot but marks the beginning of the end of the bureaucratic system of government in this country. This meeting appeals to the people of India generally and Indian Muslims in particular that learning a lesson from the sacrifice of this brave Indian to be prepared for making all possible efforts for the freedom of the country.

NATIONAL INSULT.

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan moved and Mr. Badre Jelali seconded the following resolution:—

This meeting considers the restrictions placed upon the admission of the Ali Brothers in South Africa as a National insult to India and admires the courageous refusal of the Ali Brothers to submit to such humiliating conditions and calls upon the Government of India not to take this insult lying down but to adopt effective retaliatery measures without delay.

The following resolution was put from the Chair:—

This meeting invites the attention of the Muslims of India to the appeals of General Nadir Khan and His Eminence Syed Aminul Hosaini, Great Mufti of Palestine for financial assistance and trusts that the people of India will come to the immediate rescue of Afghanistan and Palestine.

LAHORE CONGRESS

Volunteers In Training

DR. KITCHLEW INAGURATES CAMP

LAHORE, Sept. 11.

The Publicity Officer, Bharat Valunteers Camp has issued the following to the Press:—

The Volunteers Trainers Camp started at Nasakote on the 25th August by Dr. Kitchlew is doing its work efficiently. The object of the camp is to train Volunteers, who will be selected after full training as Officers who will go to their respective places and train Volunteers for the coming Congress. Volunteers have come to this camp from Lahore, Amritsar, Hoshiarpur, Ludhiana, Ambala, Sheikupura and other places. All of them have come through Congress Committee excepting three who have come through the Nawjawan Bharat Sabha.

The Reception Committee is bearing the food and other expenses of the Camp. Dr. Ganeshiram was kind enough to come to the camp and examine all the Volunteers.

TRAINING TO VOLUNTEERS.

The Volunteers are receiving training under Mr. Ekambarrtiyer, the Camp Commandant and Mr. Mantri, the Assistant to Mr. Iyer. Instructions in the following subjects are being given: Foot Drill, Lathi, Crowd controlling, Traffic controlling, first Aid, Signalling, History and other subject. The Volunteers are engaged all the time either in drill or some other work. They are kept under strict discipline and are made to lead hard lives purposely to be able to bear the brunt of the work of the Congress.

The Camp Committee which consists of Volunteers are to settle cases of Volunteers who have broken the discipline and report it to the Commandant who will punish them by giving either more sentry duty or more drill.

Some people seem to have an idea that this is a Hindustanj Seva Dal Camp. This is not the fact. It is only the Hindustani Seva Dal Organisers who are here to give training. The Camp and training of the Hindustani Seva Dal for the Dal members is altogether different from the camp. Discipline and training is given in this Camp, and it is only to train Volunteers for the Congress.—Free Press.

"MAC" DAWES TALKS

Prospects of Final Agreement

PREMIER DECIDES TO SAIL TO AMERICA

LONDON, Sept. 12.

Following an interview with Mr. MacDonald by Gen. Dawes at Downing Street, it is officially announced that Mr. MacDonald will be leaving for America on the 28th September.

While official circles maintain reserve regarding the nature of the conversations it is understood that the margin of difference between the British and American view-points on naval disarmament is now so small that there is every prospect of a final agreement. It is believed that the only outstanding point to be settled concerns the question of 38-inch gun cruisers.—Reuter.

THE CRUISER QUESTION.

WHAT BRITISH PROPOSALS MEAN.

LONDON, Sept. 12.

New York.—The Washington correspondent of the "New York Times" summarises the latest British proposals as follows:—

Britain requires fifty cruisers for defence and police purposes. She proposes limiting herself to 15,000 tonners and making up the balance of 340,000 tons with smaller vessels. The United States will be limited to 18,000 tonners and make up the disparity with small cruisers. The correspondent states that the United States are not favourable to it preferring 10,000 tonners with wide steaming radius. Conferences continue at Washington whence new instructions are expected to be forwarded to Gen. Dawes in London within 24 hours.—Reuter.

VICTIMS OF AGGRESSION

Scheme of Financial Assistance

SIR M. HABIBULLAH ON INDIA'S ATTITUDE

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Geneva.—In the Disarmament Committee Sir Mohammed Habibullah said India was much less interested in the scheme of financial assistance to countries who are victims of aggression than the other countries owing to her geographical position. Solely from the standpoint that as civilised country it was India's duty to accept any scheme tending to world peace, the Government of India was prepared to accept the scheme which, however, must be submitted to the Indian legislatures before acceptance. India would probably not give her assent unless it was made clear that she would not be called upon to be one of the special guarantors for a borrowing State. Furthermore as India hoped to see her contribution to the League expenses reduced, it must be clearly understood that any liability under the scheme must be based on the contribution she was paying when the liability arose and not on the contribution she was paying when she entered the League.—Reuter.

Gandhiji's Golden Jubilee

AHMEDABAD CELEBRATION

AHMEDABAD, Sept 13.

Elaborate preparations are being made to celebrate the Diamond Jubilee of Mahatma Gandhi on September 30 and October 1 and 2. The programme includes bonfire of foreign clothes, Swadeshi and Khadi exhibition, lectures, short dramatic performances, etc.—A. P.

TRUTH ABOUT "JAIL DRILL"

No Political Prisoner Can Submit To This Degradation

U. P. CONGRESS SECRETARY GOES ON HUNGER-STRIKE

AGRA, Sept. 12.

It is reported that Mr. V. S. Dandekar the Secretary of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee who was convicted recently at Mainpuri under Section 124-A has been on hunger-strike in Agra District Jail. It appears that he was transferred from Mainpuri to Agra on the 2nd September and immediately afterwards he was called upon to take part in what is euphemistically called "Jail Drill." He objected to taking part in this "degrading practice." He was therefore sentenced to a month's solitary confinement by the Superintendent of the Jail. As a protest Mr. Dandekar resorted to hunger-strike.

FORFEITS CLAIM FOR INTERVIEW.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Seth Jamnalal Bajaj desired to see Mr. Dandekar in jail this morning. They were, however, told that Mr. Dandekar had lost his right to interview because of his having been punished under Jail Regulations. The two leaders were, however, permitted to see him in connection with an appeal which it is proposed to be filed on his behalf.

PT. JAWAHARLAL INTERVIEWED.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru interviewed by a press correspondent regarding Mr. Dandekar's hunger strike stated that he was amazed to learn that his colleague had been asked to take part in "that most objectionable practice called jail drill." No man with self-respect could acquiesce in this practice and he was not at all surprised that Mr. Dandekar had refused. It was amazing that even when the question of treatment of political prisoners had been brought to the front by the action of the Lahore hunger strikers such "barbarities" in regard to them were still in practice. Jail drill, as practiced, had for its object the degredation of the prisoner. No political prisoner worth his salt would put up with it whatever else he may or may not agree to. This was not a question of asking for comforts but of refusing to submit to degradation.—A.P.

Mahomed Ali and Union Govt.

UNSATISFACTORY REPLY.

Following is the text of telegrams that passed between the Minister of Interior at Pretoria and Maulana Mahomed Ali in connection with the latter's request for modification of the conditions imposed on the latter's visit to the Union:—

Telegram from the Minister to Maulana Mahomed Ali:—

Pretoria, 12th Sept.

"Your telegram to General Hertzog fourth September. Regret conditions cannot be modified.—Minister of Interior."

Maulana Mahomed Ali's reply to the above telegram:—

"Thanks for teaching India's Government what to expect from friendly representations. Shall come when we have taught you to respect Islam and India.—Sd. Mahomed Ali."—A.P.

SAVE US FROM "UNCULTURED MINIONS OF BUREAUCRACY!"

Dr. Adhikari's Appeal to Meerut Magistrate

FURTHER EVIDENCE OF BOMBAY SHORTHAND REPORTERS

MEERUT, Sept. 13.

At the very outset of to-day's proceedings in the alleged conspiracy case, Dr. Gangadhar Adhikari (Ph. D., Berlin), one of the accused, represented to the court that a copy of his search list had not yet been received by him and that the Sea Customs authorities, in spite of his reminders extending over many months, had not yet returned his unconfiscated books. He declared that to his great astonishment, he had not learnt that the Sea Customs authorities had decided to confiscate all his books. He could not imagine that there could be any law under which books like a copy of a Russian-German grammar, or a monograph on the work of a medieval and fantastic artist, Albreeth Duerer, could be confiscated. This was either due to carelessness or the stupendous ignorance of the Customs authorities. Anyway, he refused to suffer just because the Customs officers happened to be barbarians, and uncultured men, and he claimed the protection of the Court.

"PIECE OF BARBAROUS AUDACITY."

Continuing, Dr. Adhikari said that his books included a number of issues of a periodical called "Under the Banner of Marxism" which had not come to India so far. The Customs authorities could not have known anything about it. This periodical contained treatises on economic, scientific and cultural problems and did not contain articles of political and agitational import. The only fault of these volumes he could think of was that they were in German.

The Customs authorities, remarked the accused, seemed to entertain sentiments which were out of date as it was no more fashionable even in India to be against German culture. There were also other books by Marx and Engels which were advertised and sold in India. This, declared Dr. Adhikari, was a piece of barbarous audacity on the part of the "Uncultured minions of the bureaucratic system".

All these searches and confiscations recalled to his mind the hordes of barbarians rushing into the study of the ancient Greek Geometrician Physicist, Archimedes, breaking up his precious library, and destroying his delicate instruments.

APPEAL TO "CULTURED MAN OF LETTERS".

Continuing, Dr. Adhikari said: "I appeal to you, sir, as a cultured man of letters—and your Honour will appreciate my feelings on this subject—I appeal to you to assist me in rescuing this precious collection of books."

The Magistrate promised to make enquiries.

Mr. Langford James then examined Inspector Deshpande of Bombay C. I. D who deposed to having reported a number of speeches alleged to have been made by strike leaders.

BIG BATTLE TO FIGHT.

On September 16, 1928 Bradley, accused, is alleged to have said: "I have to tell you earnestly that after strike our work should not be suspended, as it is yet a beginning of the big battle you have to fight in the future."

On September 15, Jhabvala, accused, is reported to have said: "They may call it Bolshevik or Communist movement or even an anarchical or revolutionary movement, but we will carry on the fight. We will throw overboard the Capitalists and the Government and get our grievances redressed."

Cross-examined by Mr. Chakravarti, Defence Advocate, witness stated that Marathi shorthand system was invented in 1908. Witness had passed his last proficiency examination in January last. Mr. Chakravarti at this stage asked the witness to translate a passage of his English report into Marathi and the Court translator was later asked to retranslate it into English. These papers were submitted to the Court.

ARREST OF D. CAMPBELL.

Mr. E. H. Hartley, Assistant Commissioner, Calcutta Police deposed that he had arrested D. D. Campbell alias George Allison in Calcutta on January 23, 1927. During the search of Campbell's residence, witness said he recovered books and documents including manifesto of the Communist Party.

Cross-examined by Mr. Chakravarti witness identified Kishorilal Ghosh, accused, as pleader who had appeared on behalf of Campbell in the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court.

Mr. S. V. Ketkar, sub-inspector C.I.D, Bombay, examined by Mr. Khairat Nabi, said he searched the residence of Nimbkar. During the search, he said, he seized many books including manifestos of Communist party and Workers and Peasants' Party.

"IMPERIALIST TERROR IN INDIA."

Witness identified about 20 letters intercepted by him, two of which were addressed to Jawaharlal Nehru by Chattopadhyaya. One was dated April 30, 1929 and it referred to Meerut prisoners. This letter was read before the court by Mr. Khairat Nabi. It intimated Jawaharlal Nehru that the League against Imperialism had distributed 10,000 pamphlets among workers protesting against "British Imperialists terror in India" and calling upon them to help Indian Workers. Chattopadhyaya informed that a telegram was also sent exhorting all workers to extend the present strike movement into a general revolutionary mass movement to overthrow British Imperialism.

Mr. R. S. Pinge, search witness mainly corroborated Mr. Ketkar's evidence concerning Nimbkar's house search.

The Court at this stage adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

China's Reply to Soviet

BLAMES RUSSIA FOR MANCHURIAN INCIDENTS

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Nanking.—China's retort to Soviet's note has been sent through the Chinese representative at Geneva, via the German Foreign Office.

It lays the responsibility for the incidents on the Manchurian border upon the Soviets, and points out that the subjects of the Soviets throughout China are enjoying peace and protection at the hands of the Nationalist Government, while the Chinese Nationals in Russia are arrested and mal-treated and some sent to Siberia, "similar to the Russian exiles under the Czarist regime."—Reuter.

MAULANA SYED AGA HASAN DEAD

CHIEF SHIA MUJTAHID

(From a Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, Sept. 13.

The death occurred on Thursday, September 12, at 10 a.m. of the chief Shia Mujtahid Maulana Syed Aga Hasan Sahib at his residence at Lucknow. This is an irreparable loss to the Shia community. The whole community is in mourning.

BRITISH SUPPORT TO NADIR KHAN

PESHAWAR, Sept. 12.

Reports continue to reach here to the effect that suspicions are still being entertained in Kabul that the British Government are assisting Nadir Khan. A statement to this effect appeared in a Kabul official newspaper "Habibul Islam", though it was editorially denied.—A.P.

Soviet Accepts Britain's Offer

PREPARED TO RESUME NEGOTIATIONS

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Moscow.—The Soviet Government has accepted Britain's invitation (relating to the resumption of conversations on the procedure to be adopted for resuming relations with Russia) and is sending a representative to London.—Reuter.

GUJRAT DOES HER DUTY

FULFILLS CONGRESS QUOTA OF MEMBERS

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 13.

Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee has up to August 31 enlisted 15,990 Congress members, while it had to enlist 6,396 members. It has thus exceeded its quota by 9,594. Several Taluka Congress Committees have not yet submitted their returns. The total figure of the Congress members in Gujarat is, therefore, still likely to increase.—A.P.

HELPLESS INDIA!

SWARAJ CAN ALONE SAVE HER

MULTAN, Sept. 11.

Under the auspices of the Multan Congress Committee a public meeting was held at the Lange Khan Gardens on the evening of the 8th September, Lala Kewal Krishan presiding.

Shrimati Parbati Devi addressing the meeting on the present situation in India, said that Swaraj was the only remedy to save the nation from starvation. She described at length the helplessness of the people as they could not stand shoulder to shoulder with the the other countries of the world. The dominance over the Indian Trade and Commerce was another economic slavery. As long as the political slavery continued, there was no hope of any industrial development.—Free Press.

MOHMAND LASHKAR TO ATTACK KABUL

PESHAWAR, Sept. 13.

The Haji Sahib of Rangzai, the Mulla of Mohmands is stated to have collected a large Laskar of Mohmands to attack Kabul. It is commanded by his sons Badshahgul Malik [illegible] sal Khan and Malik Mohammad Umar.—Free Press.

BEHAR'S BRILLIA[illegible]

MORE CONGRESSMEN ENROLLED THAN THE QUOTA FIGURE.

PATNA Sept. 13.

The Bihar Provincial Congress Committee has so far received reports from eight District Congress committees out of a total of 16 regarding the enrolment of Congress members and the number of members enrolled has far exceeded the quota fixed for the province. It was required to enroll 72,583 members while only eight districts of it have been able to enrol till August 30, 81,038. Now an intensive and vigorous campaign of boycott of foreign cloth has been taken up.—Free Press.

CONGRESS GOING STRONG IN BERARS

FULL QUOTA OF MEMBERS ENROLLED

YEOTMAL, Sept 13.

The Secretary, Berar Provincial Congress Committee, states that more than 8,000 Congress members were registered before the 31st August in the Province, every district having supplied its full quota.—A. P.

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